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ALBANIA

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DAILY DENOUNCES HUA KUO-FENG'S BALKAN VISIT, PRO POLICY

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[Text] Tirana, September 3 (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today an editorial entitled: "Chinese Warmongering Policy and Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to the Balkans". Follows the full text:

The chairman of the Central Committee of the communist party and premier of the State Council of China, Hua Kuo-feng, has just ended his long trip to Romania and Yugoslavia. Formally this trip was advertized as one of a general character, in return for the official visits the Romanian and Yugoslav leaders paid to China last year. But from what Hua Kuo-feng stated from the public rostrums in Bucharest and Belgrade and from the stress the Chinese press has been laying recently on some aspects of the Chinese foreign policy it follows that this clamorous tour was undertaken in pursuit of extremely diabolic aims.

Hua Kuo-feng came to Romania and Yugoslavia neither to see the high mountains and beautiful plains of the Balkans, nor because he was urged to do so by any special interest in the ancient history of the peoples of this peninsula, and to acquaint himself with their aspiration and hopes for the future. He came to the Balkans for the same aims as Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Nixon and others had done before him. They poured high-sounding words about "friendship" with and "love" for the peoples of the Balkans in torrents and gave "assurances" for freedom, independence, prosperity, in abundance. But life has shown and continues to show that U.S. imperialism as well as Soviet imperialism, have sought and are seeking by all manner of means how to subjugate and at the Balkan countries under their hegemony, how to turn them into aggressive place d'armes against the other countries, how to enslave the peoples of this peninsula and how to hitch them to their war chariot.

The Chinese leadership is in pursuit of the same aims at present. Hua Kuo-feng, too, came to the Balkans not to bring in the "spirit of sincere friendship" as he stated at the meetings, but to take advantage of the "friendship" offered him by someone against the other peoples of the Balkans and Europe.

Certainly, the exchange of various delegations between countries is a usual practice in their relations and we have no objection to it. But we are against the evil aims this exchange of delegations is in pursuit of, which are to the detriment of world peace and the peoples who are seeking and are fighting to live free, independent and sovereign.

The "Balkan" meetings of the Chinese leaders took place at a time when China has completely unfurled the banner of rapprochement and cooperation with U.S. imperialism, with the big international bourgeoisie, the fascist cliques and the most reactionary groups in the world. They were held at a time when the Chinese leadership supports NATO and the Common Market in Europe, the multinational companies and united Europe to preserve capitalist oppression and U.S. hegemony there. They took place at a time when it stands by the military fascist juntas, in Africa, Asia and Latin America, when it stands by all those that oppress and exploit the peoples. The political and ideological affinity of the Chinese leaders with such regimes is also shown by Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Iran. He meets and talks cordially with the Persian shah at a time when the revolutionaries and the working people have risen against him and bloody clashes are taking place in the streets of the cities of that country. By going to Tehran in this situation, Hua Kuo-feng wants to give proof of his support for the medieval regime of the shah. This visit is a great offense not only to the Iranian people, but also to entire democratic and progressive public opinion, who has forcefully condemned and continues to condemn the brutal acts of the regime of the shah against the population who has risen in revolt.

The Chinese leadership dispatched a top level delegation to Bucharest and Belgrade after it had cut off all aid and credits to Socialist Albania in a perfidious, brutal, arrogant and unilateral manner for the sole reason that she did not accept and opposed the anti-Marxist, counterrevolutionary and pro-imperialist line China has adopted. Thus, this visit to the Balkans is an act of provocation against Albania and her friendship with the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania.

Hua Kuo-feng came to the Balkans when the Chinese leadership, proceeding from its expansionist and hegemonic aims, has instigated the bloody conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam, two neighbouring and fraternal countries.

Therefore, no matter how much the Chinese media will advertize Hua Kuo-feng's visit to the Balkans, the peoples cannot fail to see that there are not two different Chinese policies, an imperialist one towards Vietnam and a socialist one towards Romania, a hostile and chauvinist one towards Albania and a friendly and sincere one towards Yugoslavia, a policy of interference in Asia and Africa and a peaceful one in Europe.

The policy of the present-day Chinese leadership is one and the same, clearly defined and consistently put into practice. It is a typically imperialist policy of a superpower, a policy to instigate war and achieve world domination.

The first aim of the general Chinese policy and strategy is to achieve political unity with U.S. imperialism and the other imperialists, who are its allies for the domination of the world by the United States of America, China and other big capital countries. With the course it is pursuing, China is striving by all manner of means to create its spheres of influence, which have not existed so far. This is also the reason why it has favourably opened itself towards the capitalist countries and is in unity with the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists.

But this claim for spheres of influence, particularly in the developing countries, such as in Africa and any other continent, cannot be realized without clashing with the other imperialists who have their own interests there and without leading to sharper contradictions with them. The Chinese leadership is well aware of this, therefore at present, it aims, together with the USA, to erect a fence against the expansionist ambitions of Soviet imperialism and to check the consolidation of its positions. It thinks to oppose, with the help of the United States of America, the imperialist expansion of the [Soviet] Union so that China can take its place. The anti-Soviet policy of the Chinese revisionists draws its source from this aim and in no way from their "concern" and "desire" to defend the other countries from the expansion and hegemonism of the Soviet social-imperialists, or from the "struggle" for the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

This aim is also served by the treaty China signed with Japan recently, a treaty it is trying to turn into a barrier against the Soviets in the east of Asia and, at the same time, into a means for an eventual march by China on the Soviet Union. U.S. imperialism stands behind the Sino-Japanese treaty. Decked out in an anti-social imperialist garb by the Chinese leadership and its partners, this treaty instigates world war.

Now, the expansionist policy of China's leadership is clearly evident in Africa where it is engaging in a very feverish activity. On this continent it is acting by supporting U.S. imperialism and the other capitalist powers to preserve their neocolonialist positions. Under the guise of the protection of the peoples of Africa, it is striving to create zones of influence and markets for China, little by little and in step with the strengthening of its economy thanks to the aid accorded to it by the USA and the other capitalist countries.

For its part, China has begun to "assist" some states in Africa, but this "aid", just as those of the old imperialists, is not in pursuit of such aims as the economic, political, cultural progress of these countries, it is aimed at plundering their riches and subjugating them politically to the Chinese hegemony.

These aims cannot be attained easily, of course, as the Chinese want, but through fierce political, economic and diplomatic clashes, probably with arms with the other imperialists, who have already dug in Africa, with the Soviet Union which has not been sitting by with folded arms in the efforts to create its spheres of influence on that continent. It will meet great resistance and opposition particularly by the peoples and the progressive leaderships of the African countries.

The other aim of China's foreign policy is its penetration into the Balkans. Ideologically Albania has long since engaged in the struggle against the revisionist theses and political line of the Chinese leadership. Her efforts to lead the Chinese leadership on to the correct road of Marxism-Leninism clearly testify to this. When the Chinese leadership saw that it could not act with Socialist Albania according to its great state wishes and dictate, when their cards of hostile activity within our country had been burnt, it severed economic relations with Albania. China has fostered and continues to foster aims of transforming the Balkans into a springboard, or into a political, economic and ideological field in Europe, where from it could act in the direction of the revisionist countries such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland as well as in the direction of independent and sovereign states of Greece and Turkey. In this way it wanted to build up Chinese influence in Europe and to oppose that of the Soviet Union.

But China's opening to Europe is confined not only to the Balkans. China has declared itself an ardent defender of the European Common Market and united Europe, that is, of European enslaving capital. It has ever since entered into relations with the European Common Market, and what is more, it has its own representative to this organisation though it is not a member of it. The all-round relations between the capitalist countries of Europe and China are developing in a big way, especially with the European Common Market member countries, and particularly with the Federal German Republic. Therefore, Europe is a target not only of Soviet but also of Chinese expansion.

China's opening to Europe and the creation of a favourable political and ideological field for it in the Balkans are part of the Chinese strategy of instigating war. The Chinese have been shouting themselves hoarse for many years now preaching that war is imminent in Europe, because it is precisely here and nowhere else where social imperialism will launch the war first. Therefore they are calling on NATO to increase its military budgets as much as it can, and on the USA to dispatch more soldiers and neutron bombs to Europe, to lay nuclear mines there from the North Pole to the Mediterranean, on the Europeans of the west to dispatch soldiers and naval fleets to the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and around Africa in order to protect the oil and raw materials routes in order to avoid being in dire straits as a result of the impending war.

As an aggressor it is the Soviet Union [which] may launch the war in Europe, but in the Far East and also against its number one enemy, as China declares itself. But this cannot happen, the Chinese leaders allege, because China will have to work for its "modernisation" till the year 2000. Meanwhile, let the superpowers clash in Europe, let the European peoples be burnt and killed by the nuclear bombs, let the people be wiped out by neutron radiation. Once this apocalypse comes true, China will have been through with its "modernisation" programmes and become a superpower, within these 20 years until the end of the century, hence it can establish its domination over the world without firing a shot.

The open statements of the Chinese leadership to the effect that the war between U.S. imperialism and Europe on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other, will be declared by the latter in a very near future, express the Chinese strategy whose aim it is to have the Soviet Union attack Europe and shun the war with China in the Far East. Within this framework it is quite clear that Hua Kuo-feng's coming to the Balkans aims at upsetting the present situation in this zone, at causing hostilities between the Balkan peoples and instigating a third world war.

Regarding the Balkans as "a powder keg" just as the European and U.S. imperialists have always done, the Chinese leadership thinks that here some "crown prince" can be easily killed and war will break out in Europe. The world not not forget Sarajevo.

But the Chinese leadership is wrong in its reckoning, not because the revisionist Soviet Union is not an aggressive imperialism and does not cherish ambition to occupy, oppress and exploit the peoples but because the imperialist Soviet Union will surely attack first that part of the world where its interests are greatest and the link of the countries it thinks to attack is weakest. This is what the Soviet Union is doing with its various acts of interference in Africa. In the present-day situation its war is more likely to be launched against China rather than against Europe. The war of the Soviet Union against NATO would be a large scale world war, a nuclear war. Besides, the USA wishes and strives to have the two imperialist powers, the Soviet Union and China, clash with and destroy each other. U.S. imperialism, just as Soviet social imperialism and China, is well aware of its own interest and where it can draw profits.

Therefore, the calculations of Chinese imperialism to set Europe ablaze, the attempts it is making to instigate war between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and their allies for the sake of its own hegemonic interests, cannot be realized.

But the bellicose plans of the Chinese leaders cannot be realized also because of another very important reason: The fact that they run into resistance and opposition by the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, progressive public opinion, the revolutionaries and the patriots everywhere in the world. The peoples of the Balkans and Europe have suffered a great deal from the two world wars in their countries and have learned as much as not to become a prey of the warmongering aims of the Chinese leaders. They know how to defend themselves and how to emerge victorious over the aggressors.

The peoples of the Balkans and Europe have learned from their history that reconciliation with the policy of instigation of the imperialist war, in the name of whatever aim this has been done, has been disastrous both for freedom and national independence, and for general security and peace. They can never take the torch Hua Kuo-feng brings from Peking to set fire to the boilers of war in the Balkans and Europe for an olive branch.

They are aware that war in Europe and the world over can be avoided not by listening to the ominous Chinese sermons which instigate imperialist war, which Lenin considered a crime, but by opposing the aggressive policy and plans for the preparation of war of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and all other imperialisms including also that of Hua Kuo-feng's China.

Therefore anyone who joins or plays the Chinese game, today, he stands in opposition not only to the lofty interests of his own people, but also creates new dangers also for the other peoples, joins those who want and instigate war.

The two sides in their press reports from Belgrade and Peking throw flowers to one another and, with general stereotyped formula refer to various problems the two presidents discussed at their long meetings. We do not know what they have concretely spoken about Albania, but we are convinced that they have spoken also against her. This does not intimidate the Albanian people. They have made and make it clear that nothing will catch them unawares and never will they lack vigilance. They will foil the anti-Albanian plans of whoever they may be, being convinced at the same time that they will enjoy the support of the Yugoslav people, the Chinese people and, certainly the support of the other peoples of the Balkans.

The aim of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, as the concluded official agreements indicate, was also the public proclamation of the complete and final "reconciliation" between the Communist Party of China and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

In the past Hua Kuo-feng and his group, that lead China now, had allegedly adopted a pronounced "critical" position towards Yugoslavia and its internal and external policies. Whereas at present, it is precisely the Chinese leaders who are paying the greatest honours to the Yugoslav revisionist trend and those who lead this trend. By going to Belgrade, as a repentant son asking forgiveness from his father, Hua Kuo-feng was impatiently waiting for a redressing of the "wrongs" allegedly committed by the leadership of the C.P.C. against this anti-Marxist trend in the past, and for calling it a "genuine Marxist-Leninist" trend the same as the new leadership of the C.P.C. regards itself as being "genuinely Marxist-Leninist", though in reality it is a revisionist leadership. It happened precisely the same as with Khrushchev in 1955 who, when he went to Belgrade and knelt to Tito, shifted the "fault" for the criticism of Yugoslav revisionism onto the "mistakes of Stalin". Now the Chinese leaders too, state that their "erroneous" stand towards Yugoslavia had allegedly been imposed on them by Stalin and the meetings of the communist parties. As is seen when the question is to denigrate Stalin and Marxism-Leninism, the Chinese leaders do not feel ashamed to accept and repeat by rote Khrushchev's thesis and employ his base methods.

By making self-criticism about the "mistakes" and by bowing their back, the Chinese leaders showed themselves ready to accord economic, political, ideological and other aid to Yugoslavia, where capitalist "self-administration" has been established.

Hua Kuo-feng sought to present his visit to Yugoslavia as a testimony to the existence of a complete ideological unity between the two countries and parties "which rely on Marxism-Leninism", "on similar experience", "the common struggle", etc. In reality, he seeks unity and union with the traitors to Marxism-Leninism to fight against socialism and the revolution. Choosing Belgrade, this long-standing center of modern revisionism, to make such statements of "loyalty" to Marxism-Leninism, Hua Kuo-feng proves himself in that quagmire of opportunism and demagogy the Chinese leadership are wriggling.

He did not fail to bring forth as evidence of the "implementation of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism in the specific conditions of Yugoslavia" the policy of "national equality" the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia has been pursuing. The support for the policy of the Yugoslav revisionists as far as the alleged fair settlement of the problems of national minorities, is rendered because they are in great need of this support. Chinese logic is strange enough. Mao Tse-tung considered the settlements of the post Second World War in Europe erroneous, and proposed to rectify them, while Hua Kuo-feng considers proper the unjust decisions of the conference of the ambassadors of the great powers in 1913 on the Balkans. But it should be said that Hua Kuo-feng is not able to judge whether or not the questions of national minorities in Yugoslavia have been correctly solved. The national minorities, which live in Yugoslavia today are more capable of judging this.

The Peking press with JEN-MIN JIH-PAO in the van has fully exploited the arsenal of Chinese compliments to describe Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. The organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China writes that "Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia complies with the aspirations of the peoples of the whole world". This may be the desire of the Chinese leadership, but not the viewpoint of the whole world. "The collaboration between the two parties has deep roots", "the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is a glorious party", writes the Chinese newspaper. No one knows where these deep roots stem from. But the Chinese propagandists are not ashamed of using hollow sounding slogans. They do not feel ashamed either when they say that the "League of Communists of Yugoslavia applies Marxism-Leninism and builds socialism in Yugoslavia". No revolutionary and no progressive man in the world accepts the Yugoslav revisionism which Hua Kuo-feng praises and advertises as a variant of the construction of socialism. This "socialism" not only has nothing in common with the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism, but has also been refuted by the Yugoslavia's everyday practice, which proves that socialism is not being built there.

Just as the efforts of other opportunists who have engaged in such advertising until now, the Chinese efforts too to deck out Yugoslav revisionism in a "socialist" and "Marxist-Leninist" garb cannot be successful either.

The policy of equilibrium of the Yugoslav leadership has never brought nor will it ever bring any good to the peoples of Yugoslavia. The "great diplomacy" of President Tito, which has transformed Yugoslavia into a dependent and not independent country, now hangs it on China's hook, on another imperialist power, as China has been transformed at present. The new friendship with China, so "deeply rooted", as JEN-MIN JIH-PAO advertises it, adds to the dangers posed to the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Balkan peoples.

The bosom friends of the Yugoslav revisionists see the dangers this acrobatic policy of Yugoslavia represents, but they instigate and allow it. In the present situation it seems to them that they are weakening Soviet social imperialism and they think that they are omnipotent to avoid the catastrophe when the time comes and the contradictions are aggravated. They find it natural for the Soviet naval fleet to ride at anchor at the Yugoslav ports and to smile at the Chinese formula of "the struggle against hegemonism" which is known to whom it is addressed. But the peoples of the world, Europe and especially the Balkan peoples, from Greece, Turkey, and Albania do not accept this.

Uniting ideologically and politically with Yugoslavia and Romania, the Chinese leadership intends to consolidate and deepen further its political and economic positions gained in these two countries. In this case, a great role will be played by the Chinese market which is opened to Yugoslavia and Romania, which in the grave conditions of the existing crisis and the great competitive power of better quality goods of the capitalist countries, hardly find markets in the other countries of the world.

In both Romania and Yugoslavia, the Chinese delegation concluded a large number of agreements on economic, trade and technical-scientific cooperation, made various offers, etc. The Chinese promises seem very "generous" on paper, but practice will show to what extent they will be realised. But since now one thing is clear: The development of this "broad cooperation" as the Chinese propaganda calls it, will be conditioned to a great extent by the influence China will succeed in imposing on these two countries and especially by their acceptance to act according to its liking. At the same time the all-round ties of Romania and Yugoslavia with the USA and the Soviet Union do not fulfill the desires of China in this field.

In his speeches, Hua Kuo-feng used some terms such as "equal friendly relations", "mutual interest free aid", "non-interference in the internal affairs", "not seeking privileges", "opposition to dictate," etc. Such hypocritical and demagogic statements follow all the chauvinist, arbitrary and perfidious acts the Chinese leaders committed against our country. They who believe them will soon be disillusioned.

On his visit to Romania and Yugoslavia Hua Kuo-feng did not speak about the "Third World" and the Chinese theory of the "Three Worlds" as he did during Tito's visit to Peking, but he made extensive and eloquent statements about the "non-aligned world". It seems that on these questions, the Chinese pragmatism prevails over their ideological "principled stand". But the praises lavished on Yugoslavia as "one of the founding countries" of the non-aligned movement, can hardly cover up the Chinese attempts to inherit the leadership of this movement.

The idea of "non-alignment" serves the counterrevolution and the preservation of neo-colonialism. It seeks to deceive the peoples while asking neocolonialism to cede in regard to some worthless economic reforms but which are important for those who give such handouts. Through them they want the peoples to place themselves completely under neocolonialist hegemony and to submit to it.

Hua Kuo-feng, who poses as the champion of the "Third World" by praising "non-alignment" tries to show that his "Third World" and the "non-aligned" world are one and the same thing, that the strategy of this world must suit the Chinese policy, that its center must be in China, in Peking. When he criticizes Soviet social imperialists of trying to submit the movement of the nonaligned to their [presumably the PRC leadership] expansionist aims in fact he proves that he is contending with them to achieve the same objectives and the same aims.

But the peoples of the world are in need neither of the "non-aligned" theories, nor of those of the "Three Worlds". These theories advertised by the bourgeoisie and reaction with so great zeal and love are not on the side of the revolution and the liberation struggles, but against them. They do not assist the revolutionary struggle of the working masses and the people to get rid of oppression and exploitation, to do away with the national yoke and oppression, to secure freedom and national sovereignty, but assist imperialism to preserve the existing status quo, to strengthen and perpetuate the odious capitalist and colonialist system.

The truth we say openly and frankly, just as we think and judge it, will never destroy the friendship of our people with the Yugoslav peoples and the Chinese people, or with any other people. The Party of Labour and the PSR of Albania have not feared, nor do they fear to openly air their own views without hiding them behind formulas. The friendly peoples know and appraise these views.

But when we defend our correct and principled policy, there are rumors which draw their source in Peking and Belgrade that allegedly the stand of Albania assists Soviet social imperialism. But no one believes these insinuations. With her policy and stand, Socialist Albania has proved and will prove at any time that she is an irreconcilable enemy of Soviet social imperialism and U.S. imperialism or any other imperialism. The Albanian people who know very well where dangers come from, will fight to defend their own freedom, independence and sovereignty and will make their contribution also to defend the well-wishing and peace-loving neighbours who properly understand our unflinching stand and the dangers posed by the imperialist powers.

But the rumours which are heard from Peking and from their friends about Socialist Albania allegedly taking the side of the Soviet Union are spread to sow suspicion towards the policy of the Albanian proletarian state.

The whole world should know and must rest assured, that Albania does not stretch out a begging hand to any imperialist power and that Albania's territorial and coastal borders and airspace are inviolable.

Under the constitution Socialist Albania does not accept, nor will it ever accept credits from any foreign power. But in the capitalist and revisionist world there exists the mentality, which stems from their concrete practice, that no state, whether big or small, can survive without foreign credits. With its example Socialist Albania will put an end to this mentality.

Just as until now, our country will continue to maintain normal trade relations with other states on the basis of mutual benefit. This does not violate in the slightest the principles sanctioned in our constitution, but the imperialists, in pursuit of evil aims, confound trade based on mutual interest, with the granting of credits and aid which are two entirely different things. Hence their deduction that Albania is isolated and cannot walk on its own. But the opposite happens and will happen. Being sure of their own forces and with unflinching confidence in the future, powerfully relying on the support and solidarity of international progressive opinion, the Albanian people, led by their Party of Labour will boldly surmount the obstacles getting in their way and will carry the cause of socialism in Albania always forward.

The Party of Labour of Albania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have long since warned against the intrigues of the superpowers and their attempts to introduce quarrels and conflicts into the Balkans. Comrade Enver Hoxha stated at the 6th Congress of the PLA, November 1971: "The Balkans did not become a powder keg of itself. It was the foreigners, the imperialists, who did this, in the past, and it was they who held all the detonators in their hands. And they would like to bring about the same situation today. It is the duty of the Balkan peoples to cut all the fuses with the sword, so that peace and security may really be established in the Balkans. It is only natural that our peoples need friends. But they should never become tools of foreigners to the detriment of the interests of any one people or of all our peoples jointly."

These words of Comrade Enver Hoxha's express the resolute and consistent stand of the party, government and people of Albania, which proceeds from the desire and determination to live always in peace and friendship with the peoples of the Balkans and of the whole world.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO PAINTERS GROUP DEPARTS--The group of painters from Kosovo left Tirana on 30 August. Anastas Kondo, deputy minister of education and culture and chairman of the Albanian Committee of Culture and Arts, gave a farewell dinner. Attending were Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists; Kristo Jorgji, director of the Directorate of Art [of the Ministry of Education and Culture]; and others. The painters were seen off by Peci Mandi, chief of the branch for foreign relations attached to the Ministry of Education and Culture; Dhimitraq Trebicka, director of the gallery of arts; and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU]

NEW CARGO BOATS--During the current year the workers, engineers and builders of the shipyard in Durres undertook a number of initiatives to design and build new, larger metal cargo boats. They have already successfully designed and built the first 500 ton metal cargo boat. The designing of a 2,750 ton cargo ship is under way. It is the first ship of its kind to be built by this shipyard. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0530 GMT 3 Sep 78 AU]

BCP DAILY SUMMARIZES POLITBURO DECISION ON AGRICULTURAL WORK

AU011316 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on undated decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo: "For Further Stabilizing the Labor Force in Agriculture, Strengthening the Lower-Echelon Production Groups With Leading and Operative Cadres and Expanding the Participation of Youth in Agricultural Production"]

[Text] The national party conference formulated exceptionally important tasks for improving the socialist labor organization and the planned management of our economy. These tasks are also relevant for the development of our agriculture. To create propitious conditions for the comprehensive implementation of these requirements in this branch of the economy, the BCP Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a decision on further stabilizing the labor force in agriculture, on strengthening the lower-echelon production groups with leading and operative cadres and expanding the participation of youth in agricultural production.

The BCP has always tried to concentrate its attention on the problems of agriculture and its socialist transformation and development; it being one of the fundamental branches of our economy. Under the guidance of the Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, the April plenum line has been developed and successfully implemented; a line requiring the full collectivization and gradual concentration, specialization and modernization of agriculture. The pursuance of this line has been expressed in the formation of agrarian-industrial complexes--a new and higher form of economic and social organization, a sound foundation for the further manysided upswing of our agriculture.

The Politburo decision once again underscores the uninterrupted solicitude displayed by the party's Central Committee in all the stages of our development with a view toward strengthening our agriculture with the necessary leading and operative cadres; these cadres having been and still being the chief motivating force in carrying out the party's Leninist agrarian policy. The national agrarian-industrial complex nowadays has at its disposal a tremendous army of cadres that are devoted to the party, are authoritative and selflessly devoted to their work; who successfully manage the large and very up-to-date agricultural complexes and organizations. Today more than 18,000 specialists with an academic education and 28,000 specialists with a secondary education are engaged in agriculture, in addition to 2,100 scientific workers, 77,000 agricultural machine operators, 6,390 qualified milking machine operators and many other specialists. Thanks to the efforts and creative initiatives of these cadres, and thanks to the untiring labor of the communists, allied agrarians and all the other toilers in agriculture, considerable successes have been achieved in creating a powerful material-technical base, in intensifying agricultural production and in improving its efficiency. The volume of agricultural production is consistently growing and expanding at stable rates.

As regards a series of basic indexes, our agriculture now takes one of the first places in the world; the results attained as a result of its concentration and specialization enjoy widespread international recognition. At the same time, profound revolutionary changes have been brought about in the social and class structure, in social relations in rural areas, as well as in the work, consciousness, frame of mind and everyday life of the agricultural toilers.

Besides this, the Politburo decision stresses the fact that the tremendous possibilities and reserves which were created as a result of the socialist transformation and the constant progress in agriculture are by no means fully utilized in many respects; they are not being used effectively to properly respond to the party's strategic motto requiring high efficiency and high quality in all spheres and types of activities in agriculture.

One of the main reasons for this state of affairs lies in the existence of certain essential weaknesses and shortcomings in the manner of using the labor resources, of selecting, distributing and schooling leading and operative cadres in agriculture, and also in the work with the youth in rural areas. The educational and professional-technical schooling of the operative cadres in agriculture is still unsatisfactory and it is not being improved quickly enough. All this hinders the mastering and introduction of highly productive equipment and the introduction of new industrial technologies. We have failed to develop a comprehensive system for the qualification and requalification of the leading and operative cadres employed at present in agriculture.

The document also deals with certain questions connected with party-political work in this important sector of our economy.

The decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo postulates important tasks aimed at quickly and decisively overcoming the weaknesses and shortcomings in stabilizing the labor force resources, in insuring highly qualified leading and operative cadres, in providing a new impetus to fulfilling the decisions of the 11th party congress and the national party conference on bringing about a radical change in the development of agriculture and in raising its efficiency.

A fundamental task in the sphere of agriculture at the present stage of development--a task incumbent on the party committees and organizations, the organizations of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the leadership of the national agrarian-industrial complex, the okrug people's councils and the Dimitrov Komsomol--consists of insuring the stabilization of the labor force in this sector of the economy, in strengthening its lower echelon production groups with highly qualified leading and operative cadres and in decisively expanding the participation of youth in agricultural production activities. This is the key to the successful implementation of the party's strategic line calling for high efficiency and high quality in agricultural production, for increasing agriculture's contribution in the struggle for building mature socialism.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the BCP okrug committees, the executive committees of the okrug people's councils and the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union have been given the task of making a very thorough analysis and assessment of the condition of labor resources and the cadres' potential in agriculture, and of outlining concrete measures aimed at achieving a comprehensive solution of these tasks. The document directs everyone's attention to the fact that it will be necessary to adopt a different approach in stabilizing the labor force and in insuring leading and operative cadres for the lower echelon production teams in agricultural production.

In keeping with the party and government decisions on material and moral incentives and on expanding the rights and obligations of economic organizations, a broad movement must be initiated among cadres and the youth to induce them to go to work in the branch enterprises, the brigades and the individual farms. The function of strengthening the branch enterprises, brigades and individual farms with highly qualified leading and operative cadres must be performed in keeping with the decisions of the national party conference on improving socialist labor organizations, by directing the administration specialists to work in the lower echelon production teams. [paragraph continues]

In solving this exceptionally important task, those cadres that work satisfactorily must be encouraged, promoted, and given better pay without, however, changing their places of work.

The cadres needed to strengthen the lower echelon production teams in agriculture will be chosen primarily from among the best specialists in the administration of complexes, the agricultural and food industry administrations in the okrugs, the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, its economic organizations and scientific-research institutes. Engineering and technical cadres will also be recruited from the system of other ministries and offices.

One of the most important tasks also consists of the requirement to exert constant solicitude in increasing the authority and enhancing the public recognition of the role of the brigade leader as a leading figure in introducing a modern production organization and in insuring the most effective utilization of the basic funds in agriculture.

Sufficient numbers of agricultural machine operators' cadres must be insured through the existing schooling and training systems, and by the mastering, en masse, of the agricultural machine operator's profession by those who are employed in the agrarian-industrial complex. Every machine operator must become proficient in two or three jobs and every young boy or girl in rural areas must learn how to operate at least one machine. The movement of combining several jobs within a single production team must be widely developed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the party, state and agricultural organs and organizations, the cadres and specialists, and all communists and working people in agriculture must devote special attention to the tasks of sharply improving the soil utilization coefficient, introducing a two-shift or even three-shift schedule of work for all agricultural machines, introducing the standardized feeding of animals in all places, and improving labor organization and payment. In doing these, all production teams must strictly observe the principles of internal economic accountability.

Utilizing the experience of the foremost okrugs and complexes in the country, and with the help of the pertinent scientific institutes, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry must develop and submit for adoption a uniform method of introducing shiftwork for all machines as a fundamental and qualitatively new organizational form for utilizing all the agricultural machines and equipment. It must also develop and introduce a scientifically substantiated system for raising the soil utilization coefficient.

The decision envisages generalizing--by all okrugs and complexes, under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry--the experience gathered so far, and developing new projects aimed at putting the existing agricultural machines to work on the basis of shiftwork. These projects will be included as an integral part in the 1979 engineering drafts and counterplans. The Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry are asked to outline joint measures aimed at introducing shiftwork for all automobiles and other means of transportation which are presently servicing agriculture.

All the okrug, city and municipal party committees and the party organizations in the agrarian-industrial, industrial-agrarian and scientific-production complexes as well as in the scientific-production trusts must outline special measures to continually improve the forms and raise the level of organizational and political work among machine operators and engineering-technical cadres who are working under the conditions of shiftwork for technical equipment in agriculture. [paragraph continues]

The document points out that it is necessary to pay more attention to the task that, even during the coming fall campaign, all agricultural machines are to be put to work on a two-shift or three-shift schedule, that the role and combat capability of the party organizations and groups in the industrial production brigades and mechanized detachments are strengthened even more, and that all communists are correctly distributed among the production sectors and shifts in the individual brigades and farms, thus enhancing their vanguard role.

The decisions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo then points out that it is imperative to adopt a new approach in planning labor resources in such a manner that, henceforth, the labor force needed by agriculture and the labor force to be allocated to other sectors will be determined on the basis of the engineering drafts and the counterplans of the agrarian-industrial complexes and their subdivisions. A number of measures are also envisaged to stabilize the labor force and allocate cadres to agriculture and to improve the system of labor payment.

The pay of the leaders, specialists and mechanics in the various branch enterprises, farms and brigades must be 30-40 percent higher than that of the comparable chief and other specialists in the management of the agrarian-industrial complexes. The same principles must also govern the pay of the brigade leaders and farm leaders who do not have higher or secondary education, but who possess considerable experience and good organizational qualities. The pay of the cadres employed in mountainous and semimountainous areas will increase at an even higher percentage rate.

Those employed in cattle breeding, sheep breeding and pig raising will be granted additional pay if they have been working in the same enterprise for a protracted period of time without interruption. And, if they have displayed good labor discipline, it is also planned to introduce a class qualification system for workers in animal breeding.

A significant aspect in the system of incentives is the fact that agricultural machine operators and workers in cattle breeding, sheep breeding and pig raising will go into pension retirement according to the rules of second category employment, at age 60 for men and 55 for women.

The decision specifically notes that--in order to stabilize the labor force and insure an influx of young people to agricultural production--the party, state, economic and public organs and organizations must concentrate on, and quickly and consistently solve questions on improving labor conditions, everyday life and public services of the people in rural areas. To achieve this goal, the state plan for the period 1979-1985 envisages the reliable supply of all agricultural organizations and enterprises with a sufficient amount of highly productive machines, attachable implements and complex technological lines, thus promoting the accelerated introduction of industrial methods and technologies in plant growing and animal breeding on the basis of complex mechanization and automation. Particular attention must be devoted to rapidly improving the level of mechanization in raising crops that require a considerable amount of work, in cattle breeding and in sheep breeding. The plan will also include a number of tasks related to town development, water supply and the electrification of all the smaller and larger farms, developing the machine pools of industrial production brigades, improving labor safety, improving communal, everyday life and medical services in villages and rural areas. Convenient and low-cost automobile transportation from the populated places to the places of work and back must be organized for the machine operators, cattle breeders and, in general, all those employed in agriculture. It is also envisaged to set up an individual housing fund for the agrarian-industrial complexes and the branch enterprises to cover the needs of the specialists, machine operators and cattle breeders. [paragraph continues]

In addition to organizing the construction of new housing units, financial means will be earmarked for buying up unused housing in the villages.

The task has been formulated to create, by the end of 1978, all the necessary conditions for having all cattle breeders and machine operators work a 5-day week in 1979.

The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of People's Education and the Committee for Labor and Labor Pay will prepare, by the end of 1978, a comprehensive program for training the necessary higher, secondary and operative cadres in agriculture for the period up to 1990. The essence of this program will be determined by the following tasks: To attain an optimum development of the network of secondary special and professional-technical institutions, and to introduce a goal-oriented enrollment of students for predominantly correspondence, non-attendance schooling in the higher and secondary establishments, including non-attendance postgraduate schooling.

In enrolling students and postgraduate students in higher agricultural institutions, all other conditions being equal, preference should be given to the children of persons employed in agricultural production and to prominent specialists and leaders of lower-echelon production teams.

The Ministry of People's Education is directed to introduce changes in the contents of the educational programs of higher and secondary educational institutions that train agricultural cadres, with a view to creating more propitious conditions for improving these cadres' knowledge and their practical training in production technology, techniques and the economy, organization and management of agricultural production. All students of special secondary and higher agricultural institutions must be trained, even during their studentship, in guiding means of transportation and operating agricultural machines. Those who have completed the course of the higher educational institutions on the basis of the new schooling programs will receive the title of engineer agronomist, engineer zoo technician, engineer agrarian economist and so forth.

The higher and secondary agricultural schooling institutions will enroll boys and girls prepared to sign an agreement obliging them to work in an agricultural organization within the system of the national agrarian-industrial complex.

The size of the regular scholarships given, by agreement of the agricultural organizations, to students in higher agricultural schooling institutions and in professional technical schools, will be doubled.

The BCP document points out the responsible task inherent in the work aimed at improving the qualification and requalification of agricultural cadres. Upon proposal by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Committee for Labor and Labor Payment, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Ministry of People's Education must confirm new titles for the professions of persons employed in agriculture. These titles must be in keeping with the nature of the work performed by them and the new conditions resulting from the introduction of modern techniques and technologies and progressive production and labor organization.

To insure year-round employment and the most efficient utilization of the labor resources in rural areas, particularly of the young people, the okrug people's council's executive committees and the leaderships of the systems of populated places--jointly with the economic organizations and within the framework of the general scheme for concentration and specialization--are charged with organizing the setting up of a base and moving industrial activities to the territory of the agrarian-industrial complexes.

The plans of the industrial enterprises and shops in villages--irrespective of who exercises jurisdiction over them--will be subdivided into months depending on the seasonal nature of the agricultural tasks, and shifting the labor force from these industrial enterprises and shops to agriculture, and vice versa will be insured. For this purpose, agreements will be signed each year between the agrarian-industrial complexes and the industrial enterprises.

This decision provides for a number of social gains for the workers engaged in agriculture. The state savings institute is obliged to give credits to those engaged in agriculture for building houses or buying homes in the villages within the area they are working, without their having to wait or pay a down payment. The people's councils are obliged to give priority to granting land for building houses to specialists, mechanizers and stock-breeders.

Those engaged in sheep-raising, cattle-breeding and pig-raising will be allowed to buy cars without paying a down payment, providing that they work uninterruptedly for 10 years in these subbranches. Under the same conditions, boys and girls (under 30 years of age) will also be allowed to buy cars--order-bearers who have achieved high results in other subbranches of agriculture.

The Ministry of National Education, the okrug people's councils' executive committees and the municipal people's councils are obliged to give priority to insuring places at the boarding-schools, kindergartens and nurseries for the children of mechanizers, stock-breeders and the young families engaged in agriculture.

Cadres who are ordered to low echelon production teams will be paid a one-time remuneration amounting to the gross salary for 1 year. They will retain their citizenship and homes under the condition that they work there no less than 5 years. Experienced workers and employees of industrial and other branches who are permanently transferred as mechanizers in agriculture will also be paid up to 1 year's gross salary.

The Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee is assigned to develop planned, consistent, organizational and political work for expanding the participation of youth in the further development of agriculture. Together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, they must annually organize the dispatchment of Komsomol groups for work in agriculture and stock-breeding. Together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of National Education, they must annually approve concrete programs for the participation of secondary and high school students, who may drive agricultural machines, as mechanizers, in the harvesting campaign and in other agricultural works. A concrete program is envisaged for the building of a material-technical base for youth and Pioneer activity up to 1990.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo particularly emphasizes that the ministries, departments, okrug and town BCP committees, the okrug people's councils, the economic organizations, and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must develop broad organizational and political work among the communists and the working people in the combines, enterprises, offices and in the scientific institutes for a decisive improvement of the leadership's work in the agro-industrial complexes, the branch agricultural farms, the brigades and in the farms.

Along with dispatching agricultural work brigades, assistance in rapidly implementing the scientific-technical achievements and in resolving cultural and everyday problems in the villages will also be expanded by introducing the practice of sending eminent specialists and scientific workers from the institutes, enterprises and offices to the agro-industrial complexes, branch agricultural farms, brigades and to the farms for short periods of time.

A proposal has been submitted to the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and to the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee on undertaking concrete measures for intensifying the role of the trade union and Komsomol organizations in the implementation of a two and three-shift work schedule in agricultural technology, in standardizing animal feeding, in increasing the ratio of land use, in improving the leadership in the socialist competition campaign, and in more widely developing the innovation and inventor's movement among the mechanizers, agricultural specialists and technical engineering cadres in the agro-industrial complexes.

It has been recommended to the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, and to the educational establishments, to decisively improve the work for developing the research and technical and scientific creativeness among the Pioneers, secondary and high school students, and the working agricultural youth. This movement must be closely linked with the topical problems of mechanization, automation and chemicalization of agriculture, as well as with the implementation of industrial methods and technologies in agriculture and agrobiolgy. It is necessary to comprehensively intensify the Komsomol's educational work for cultivating in the young people love for and a permanent interest in the village, the land and in good agricultural work.

Settlement systems in the okrugs and commissions in the municipalities must be built, headed by the first secretaries of the respective party committees, which must coordinate and orient the work of the party, state, economic and public organizations to create the necessary conditions for attracting and keeping young people in the state and economic organizations as leaders of branch farms. Brigades for industrial production and stock-breeding complexes and farms must be more closely inspected and controlled by the party.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo decision assigns special tasks to the national artistic creativeness, cultural activity and mass information media complex, which must, up to the end of 1978, adopt measures for decisively improving the work of the mass information media connected with reflecting topical problems of permanent achievements in agriculture. Special attention must be attached to enhancing the public prestige of the professions connected with this branch, which works for the spiritual aspect of the builders of the contemporary Bulgarian villages. It is also envisaged that the number of first-run new movies in the villages be increased. The time devoted by radio and television to the problems of agriculture and the Bulgarian village, as well as to the role and position of youth in their further development will also be increased.

The activity of the artistic intelligentsia and the creative unions, the adopted political document emphasizes, must orient themselves more decisively toward creating major works of literature and art devoted to the contemporary Bulgarian village, to the life, labor and everyday life of the toilers and youth engaged in agriculture. The amateur-voluntary artistic activity among the village youth must be more widely developed. The national creativeness and cultural talent of the agricultural population must be enriched and developed. The number of systematic visits of dramatic, musical, entertainment and other ensembles must be increased. The weekly radio and television programs must organize 1 hour programs devoted to raising the professional-technical training of the leading and operative cadres in agriculture.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expresses its profound belief that the communists, united agrarians, Komsomols, leaders, scientific workers, agricultural specialists and all working people involved in the system of the national agro-industrial complex will devote their creative efforts and energy to further stabilize the manpower in agriculture, strengthen its low echelon production teams with selfless leading and operative cadres, and expand the participation of youth in agricultural production that will bring about a further and greater upsurge in the development of our socialist agriculture.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE OPENS IN VARNNA 1 SEP

AU011925Y Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 1 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Varna, September 1, (BTA)--Some 140 world-famous scientists and public figures--humanists from 40 countries participate in the 28th Pugwash Conference, which opened here today. Global aspects of disarmament, security and detente will be discussed at it. Aware of their great responsibility for the preservation of peace and security of the peoples, the representatives of the world science will submit to the attention of the world public their authoritative stands on the most vital questions of peace and international relations.

Such prominent world scientists as I. Frank, V Emelyanov, M. Markov, and V. Engelhardt from the USSR, D. Hodgkin, and J. Rotblat from Britain, A. Chayes and B.I. Feld from the USA and E. Bauer from France are attending the conference, which will continue till September 5. [names as received]

In the greetings address of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to the participants in the conference was stressed the great role of the scientists of the Pugwash movement are playing now in the noble struggle for relieving mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear war, for using the nuclear power for human well-being and social progress, for consolidating of peace and security, for the complete triumph of friendship and cooperation in the relations among all peoples.

Expressing satisfaction that this competent and authoritative forum is conferring now in Bulgaria, Mr Zhivkov underlined that the country will proceed steadily and consistently to contribute to the struggle for stopping the arms race, for disarmament and peace in the world.

In his opening speech Academician Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Bulgarian Pugwash group, underlined the great significance of the Pugwash cause and the constructive element of this cause--the world struggle for peace and a life without the threat of thermonuclear extermination, a struggle for world progress. Mankind has never been on such a dangerous crossroad of struggle between the forces of the good and the evil, said Academician Balevski. Mankind has never before had such dangerous weapons for mass extermination at its disposal. Just because of this, added he, the responsibility of scientists has grown enormously. The statements and conclusions of the present forum will be listed in a special document and will be handed to the United Nations Organization in order to enable the world to hear the voice of the scientists.

In the greetings address of Mr Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary general, the importance of 26th Pugwash conference was pointed out, which is being organized according to the best traditions of the Pugwash movement, in the name of peace and well-being of mankind. This forum has its special role and will contribute to conducting the basic strategy of the special session of the UN General Assembly--for a wise use of the scientific achievements, for mobilizing the world public opinion against the eventual military adventures, which may prove fatal for mankind, the address reads.

Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, president of the Pugwash movement, dwelled in her speech on the conference tasks in the closest relation with the UN latest special session: The struggle for bringing the arms race to a halt, and for complete disarmament. She spoke of the impact disarmament will have on the world progress and the progress on the development countries.

Professor Hodgkin quoted ample data on the enormous differences in the living standard of the developed countries and the developing countries--differences which are among the major sources of tension and conflicts on global scale. She also quoted sufficient data on the military deliveries for the developing countries, which in the last 20 years have increased at a much higher rate than the national incomes of these countries. This growth of armament expenditures impedes the growth of capital investments and the development of these countries in general.

Professor Hodgkin expressed regret that the Western press has attached so little attention to the UN most important session--the session on disarmament.

Dr Martin Kaplan, director general of the movement, read a report on the activities of the Pugwash movement in the 1977-1978 period.

The conference will proceed with discussions in five working groups, in which the scientists will take part depending on their interests. The themes of the groups are: "Current Problems of Disarmament", "Headway Towards a General and Full Disarmament", "Problems of Regional and World Security and the Current Conflicts", "Security and Progress of the Developing Countries" and "Responsibility of Scientists".

Zhivkov Greetings Message

AUC11800Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Sep 78 AU

[Text of greetings message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the 28th Pugwash conference in Varna, as read by Georgi Dzhangarov, deputy chairman of the State Council on 1 September 1978--read by announcer]

[Text] Please allow me, on behalf of the State Council and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, to most cordially greet you, the participants in the 28th Pugwash conference, who aim at promoting comprehensive disarmament and security. It is an honor for Bulgaria and for the Bulgarian people to host the greatest event of your movement in 1978. We regard this as recognition of the consistent and peace-loving policy of socialist Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian scholars' participation in the Pugwash movement. It has been (21 years) since a group of world renowned scientists, among them Albert Einstein, Bertram Russell and Frederique Joliot-Curie, appealed to the citizens of the world to raise their voice against the use of nuclear energy for military purposes. The Pugwash movement embodies the desire of scientists to prevent science from contributing to destruction and annihilation.

Since then, the Pugwash movement has soundly linked itself with the common struggle of the peace-loving forces in the world, and thus contributed to a substantial extent to the people's struggle to have peace strengthened by the authority and competence of science. At the same time, it gave scientists the confidence of men whose voice was not idle but has resounded in the hearts and minds of millions and has grown into a real power.

The role which the scientists have played in unmasking the sinister nature of the atomic bomb, and has thus contributed to the development of the mass struggle, was an outspoken manifestation of the efficiency of this link. [Words indistinct] of the most fanatic peacemongers.

It is clear to all rational people that [words indistinct]. During the past decade, mankind has achieved substantial successes along the path toward detente in the political sphere.

(?The goal was set) to complement the struggle for political detente with military detente, and to undertake measures that will make this process irreversible.

The numerous, consistent and patient efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in this respect are known. It is also known that following Helsinki, the forces that are energetically and unscrupulously opposing the world's trend toward lasting peace and security have particularly intensified their efforts. These are the forces which worked (?intensely) during the cold war and which are sparing no efforts for its restoration.

You may be assured, esteemed delegates and guests, that in the duel between the two trends that are so clearly hostile and opposite to each other, in the development of international relations, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to contribute without hesitation to the struggle to halt the arms race, for disarmament and peace in the world.

(?Taking into account the subject) which this conference will discuss and which proceeds from the entire history of the Pugwash movement, it is clear that the 28th Pugwash conference will raise its voice against the perfection and (?dissemination) of weapons for mass destruction, as well as for disarmament and security. We are proud that this highly competent and authoritative forum is holding its conference in the Bulgarian city of Varna (?where) its voice will be spread all over the world.

We express heartfelt wishes to the participants in the conference for fruitful work and further successes in their noble struggle for liberating mankind from the danger of a nuclear war, for devoting the colossal strength of the atom to the cause of mankind's prosperity and social progress, for strengthening peace and security in the world and for a full triumph of friendship and cooperation in the relations among all peoples.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Zhivkov Receives Delegates

AU022035Y Sofia BTA In English 1915 GMT 2 Sep '78 AU

[Text] Varna, September 2 (BTA)--Tonight Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the participants in the 28th world Pugwash conference, which opened in the Drouzhba Black Sea resort yesterday.

The Bulgarian state leader greeted the scientists and wished them fruitful work. He underlined that the Bulgarian people sincerely wish to work and create under the conditions of peace and security without the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe and destruction of [words indistinct].

This could be achieved the most successfully through a real headway towards general and full disarmament, which is the central topic discussed by the conference. This is why Mr Zhivkov greeted this important forum and said he was happy that it was now held in Bulgaria.

"For 30 years we have built a new and beautiful Bulgaria, which we won't like to be destroyed in the flames of a nuclear war. We know that not only Bulgaria, but our whole planet is beautiful and that we all don't want it to be destroyed," said Mr Todor Zhivkov. "We are united by the supreme goal of preserving peace and saving the planet from the horrors of a new world war."

"We greatly value your highly humane cause and wish you new great successes in it", continued the Bulgarian state leader. "I assure you that Bulgaria will continue to contribute everything within her power to the preservation of peace in the Balkans, Europe and the whole world".

On behalf of the participants spoke Dr Martin Kaplan, director general of the Pugwash movement. He cordially thanked for the excellent atmosphere and conditions created for the conference here. This atmosphere and these conditions, stressed Dr Kaplan, will undoubtedly contribute to the creative unfolding of the forum's discussions so that they will make a notable contribution to stable peace and security in the world.

The discussion in the five working groups, in which the scientists participate according to their interests, began yesterday afternoon.

One of the groups, the fifth, deals with the responsibility of the scientists for the research work and development in the military sphere, with the behaviour code of the scientists with regards to the international cooperation for progress. Discussed are also the restriction measures for potentially dangerous research. These were some of the most important themes of the Pugwash conference in the last 15 years. In this peril the movement has come to the conclusion that the work done by its members as government councillors and consultants on various levels was not sufficient. That is why the task of the movement to become an instrument for making the world public familiar with the dangers of using the fantastic scientific achievements for military purposes is discussed. It was considered necessary to establish closer relations with the mass media, to involve the arts in the common cause of peace and world security.

The first, second and third group are discussing the current problems of disarmament, the headway towards a general and full disarmament, the problem of regional and world security and the current conflicts.

Especially topical is the theme of the fourth group which deals with the security and development of the developing countries. It is a general opinion that now cooperation between the scientists of the developed and the scientists of the developing countries is especially topical, in order to cut down the enormous difference in the living standard, transfer of scientists and technologies to the developing countries is necessary, as well as adaptation of these technologies to the needs of the developing countries, adaptation of various know-how to the concrete specifics of the every one of these states.

The working groups continue their discussions tomorrow.

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR USSR--The Ivan Dimitrov Shipyard workers' collective in Ruse has completed the 1,500 ton bunker ship and delivered it to the representatives of a Soviet association. A 2,500 ton tanker has also been delivered to the representatives of the Soviet maritime fleet. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Sep 78 AU]

TSOLOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER--Tano Tsolov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 1 September received Nikolay Sorokin, USSR deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. The general plan on specialization and production sharing in the area of petroleum refining was discussed. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

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C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

D 1

GIOSAN LEADS ROMANIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ON VISIT

Welcomed by Indra, Others

LD041538Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] An official delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic, headed by Nicolae Giosan, its chairman and candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, arrived in Prague today. At Ruzyně Airport, festively decorated with Czechoslovak and Romanian flags, the guests were welcomed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. Also present were Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly; Josef Simon, deputy federal premier; Frantisek Krajcir, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council; Ionel Diaconescu, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and other officials.

Giosan Lays Wreath

LD041540Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Accompanied by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, members of the official delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic, headed by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague today. By laying red flowers, the Romanian guests also paid homage to the memory of the outstanding representative of the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald. They also laid red flowers in the hall dedicated to the Soviet Army.

Indra Hosts Dinner

LD042306Y Prague CTK in English 2103 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 4 Sep, CETEKA--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra gave a dinner here today in honour of the visiting official delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly led by its chairman Nicolae Giosan.

The dinner was attended by deputy chairmen of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Jaroslav Srb and Michal Zakovic, Deputy Premier Josef Simon, Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life.

HOFFMANN-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

LD041125Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, left Prague for Bucharest today. Its visit to Romania is taking place at the invitation of the National Trade Union Confederation of Romania.

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D 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Talks Begin

LD042313Y Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, Sep 4, CETEKA--Talks between a delegation of the Romanian General Trade Union Confederation led by its chairman Gheorghe Pana and the visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman Karel Hoffmann opened here today.

The Czechoslovak delegation arrived here today for a several-day visit.

Both delegations exchanged at their first meeting experiences from the trade union activity in the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO NIGERIA

Exchanges Toasts With Adefope

LD012220Y Prague CTK in English 2120 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, Sep 1, CETEKA--Nigeria's Federal Commissioner for External Affairs Major General Henry Adefope [title as received] gave here tonight a dinner in honour of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek currently on an official visit to Nigeria.

Adefope highly appreciated in his toast the successful development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria and said that the current visit of Minister Chnoupek, the first ever visit by a Czechoslovak foreign minister to Nigeria, will contribute to the further development of the relations.

He also appreciated Czechoslovakia's active approach to the solution of various international problems.

In his reply, Bohuslav Chnoupek, [few words indistinct] very tight economic, trade and cultural cooperation between the two countries and added that it is necessary to develop also political contacts.

The identity and closeness of views on many important questions is the basis of even closer cooperation also in the foreign political field, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, and highly appreciated Nigeria's active foreign policy.

Signs Cultural Agreement

LD011816Y Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, Sep 1, CETEKA--Talks on bilateral Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations climaxed here today with the signing of a cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria, during the visit to Lagos by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who arrived here yesterday for an official visit to Nigeria.

The agreement, signed by the Czechoslovak foreign minister and the Nigerian federal commissioner for external affairs, Major General Henry Adefope, [title as received] provides for broader cooperation between the two countries in culture, education, science, the arts, the health service and sports.

Nigeria attaches great importance to the agreement, Henry Adefope said after its signing, and described the document as another instrument towards a better understanding between Nigeria and Czechoslovakia.

Minister Chnoupek, too, qualified the agreement as an important and mutually beneficial document and a contribution towards promoting mutual cooperation.

During the talks which preceded the signing of the agreement the two statesmen noted the unequivocally positive development of Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations and their rising standard, and recalled the traditionally friendly cooperation of the two countries.

In the political sphere they stressed the importance of the further promotion of Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations including the possibility of top-level contacts.

As regards economic cooperation, they pointed out the possibility of its further intensification. The two statesmen spoke also about possibilities of exporting some Nigerian raw materials to Czechoslovakia and importing Czechoslovak plants and engineering products. They noted that considerable reserves still exist in this sphere despite a certain trade increase in the recent time. Henry Adefope accepted the invitation to visit Czechoslovakia extended to him by Minister Chnoupek.

Communique Issued

LDO32252Y Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, Sep 3, CETEKA--Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations are very good and must be further promoted, says a joint communique here today at the end of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's four-day official visit to Nigeria.

The communique, signed by Bohuslav Chnoupek and General Henry Adefope, Nigerian commissioner for external affairs [title as received], stresses that the talks of the two officials were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

They devoted great attention to economy, in which possibilities exist for strengthening relations, especially by Czechoslovakia's increased share in investments in Nigerian industry. The two countries will exert maximum effort to achieve a more balanced trade. They will promote contacts in the sphere of culture, education and science. Czechoslovakia and Nigeria have identical views on the main international issues. They emphasize the importance of detente for all countries, and the close connection between disarmament and international security. Both countries regard the recent special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament as a significant step towards a world conference on disarmament, the communique says.

Czechoslovakia and Nigeria agree that the solution of the Middle East situation requires the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab lands, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and guarantees of the security and independence of all states in the area, the communique says. In an extensive part on problems of southern Africa, the communique expresses the rejecting attitude of the two countries to racism, apartheid, and denial of the right to freedom and independence. They will support the armed struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa as long as it is inevitable.

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D 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakia and Nigeria are convinced that the situation in Zimbabwe cannot be solved without the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, and that Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is the main obstacle to a peaceful solution of the country's problem.

The two sides voiced their full support for the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and their doubts about the sincerity of the South African Republic about the handing of power to the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Czechoslovakia and Nigeria denounce attempts to form "African intervention forces" and any collective scheme directed from centres outside Africa in harmony with the interests of power and the interests of monopolies, the communique concludes.

Received by Obasanjo

LDO32306Y Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, Sep 3, CETEKA--Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received during his official visit to Nigeria by General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigerian head of state, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, to whom he conveyed greetings from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

The two officials appreciated the successful relations between their countries, and spoke in favour of their promotion in all spheres. They had identical or close views on many international issues.

Devoting particular attention to Africa, General Obasanjo and Minister Chnoupek agreed that the vestiges of racism and apartheid on the continent must be eliminated. The Nigerian head of state praised Czechoslovakia's attitude to African problems and its support for the national liberation movement in Africa.

Earlier, Minister Chnoupek held talks with Henry Adefope, Nigerian commissioner for external affairs, on African and international issues.

On Saturday, Minister Chnoupek visited Ibadan in West Nigeria, where he was welcomed by the military administrator of the state, and inspected the local university, the oldest in Africa, and its hospital.

The Nigerian paper DAILY EXPRESS devoted a whole page on Saturday to Czechoslovakia's positive role in the international effort for peace, particularly in the United Nations.

Meets With SWAPO'S Nujoma

LDO32328Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In view of the fact that Czechoslovakia, as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council, takes on the function of president of this body for September, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] requested a meeting in Lagos with Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, during his official visit to Nigeria.

Sam Nujoma informed Bohuslav Chnoupek about SWAPO's attitude to the forthcoming deliberations of the UN Security Council, at which further measures are to be adopted by UN member-countries in connection with the forthcoming declaration of independence of Namibia.

Minister Chnoupek assured the SWAPO president that Czechoslovakia, proceeding from its principled foreign policy, will continue to support this organization as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian peoples.

Returns Home

LDO41342Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, returned home today from his official friendly visit to the Angolan People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. At Ruzyně Airport, he was welcomed by Milos Vojta, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

LEADERS, NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONGRATULATE VIETNAM

LD011827Y Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 1. CETEKA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and Czechoslovak president and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent a message of greetings to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong on the occasion of Vietnamese national day.

In their message they said that "after the victory of the August revolution in 1945 the Vietnamese people opened a new era in the rich history of their country, liberated from colonial rule". The people of Vietnam defeated the imperialist aggressors, achieved national independence, re-united their country and declared the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The republic became a member of the United Nations and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. All these facts are important landmarks on the victorious road of building Socialist Vietnam.

"We are convinced," the message continued, "that the heroic people of Vietnam, relying on the solidarity and assistance of the countries of the socialist community and progressive forces of the whole world will repel just as successfully the continuing attacks of imperialist and aggressive forces the aim of which is to halt the socialist development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and violate its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The (?Czechoslovak) leaders assured the representatives of Vietnam that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue contributing towards the deepening of friendship and allround cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of further strengthening the unity of the socialist community.

Alois Indra, member of the Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, sent a message of greetings on the anniversary to Troung Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Congratulatory telegrams to mark the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and days of international solidarity with Vietnam were sent to Vietnam by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia and the Czechoslovak Union of Women. The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated on the occasion Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh.

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D 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LENART ATTENDS MINING, POWER INDUSTRY CELEBRATIONS

LD021358Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Statewide celebrations of Mining and Power Industry Workers Day started in Prievidza today under the slogan "We Are Fulfilling Effectiveness and Quality of All Work With Tangible Deeds." Participants in the festive meeting cordially welcomed a party and government delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The delegation also comprises Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee; Josef Simon, deputy federal premier; Ladislav Abraham, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power; Zdenek Pucek, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and Vladimir Pirosek, chief secretary of the Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee. The ceremonial address was delivered by Federal Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger.

Delivers Speech

LD030600Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The following is from a speech made by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee at the celebrations of the Mining and Power Industry Workers day in Prievidza today.

[Lenart--begin recording] Esteemed comrades: Permit me, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and Comrade Husak, its general secretary and president of the republic, on behalf of the federal government and the Central Council of Trade Unions, as well as on behalf of our delegation, to greet you most cordially and to thank you and, through you, all workers and technicians, all employees in the mining, power and gas industries and in the geological sector for your valiant work and to congratulate you on your festive day. [applause]

It is a noble tradition that we meet each other in this way every year, in order to pay tribute on behalf of the whole society to the responsible and distinguished work of miners and power workers. Reflected in this tradition are the ideals and moral values of socialist society, its attitude to work, the awareness and conviction that it is the working class, the working people who are the creators of the new life. We are glad that this year's central celebrations of the miners' and power workers' day are taking place in Prievidza, in this modern and all-round developing center of the upper Nitra region. Allow me to say that in this we see once again the expression of the common effort and aims of the Czech and Slovak miners and power workers, an expression of the unity of the working class, of all the working people in our state, who in an all-round creative endeavor are improving their socialist homeland. And it is, at the same time, a comradely expression of respect for the revolutionary traditions of miners in Slovakia and in this region in particular, respect for their struggle for daily bread, their work for freedom, which they carried out in capitalist Czechoslovakia, for their steadfast antifascist stance, which the miners manifested in the unforgettable strike in Handlova during the time of the clerical-fascist so-called Slovak state, a respect for their revolutionary will and energy which they unswervingly manifested in the Slovak national uprising.

Loyal to these traditions, after the liberation, the miners in Handlova, Novaky and Prievidza, side by side with their comrades in Ostrava, Most or Kladno coal fields have enthusiastically helped to build a new life and have stood in the first ranks of its creators.

Comrades, in his speech, Comrade Ehrenberger assessed in detail the results of your work. We wish to pay tribute to the fact that, during the past year, our miners exceeded the plan for coal output. By mining more than 121 million tons, they achieved the highest output in our history. You also fulfilled your tasks in the mining of uranium ore and other ores, natural gas, crude oil and in the output of electricity. We particularly appreciate the fact that, as a result of the realization of very demanding tasks in the sphere of capital investment, new mining capacities have been put into operation in the lignite mining sector and that the output of power stations has been increased by the addition of another 645 mw. The supply of gas to towns and villages has also been accelerated. The construction of transit pipelines, too, has continued successfully. Another 750 km have been commissioned, which represents the biggest performance since the construction of transit pipelines began.

The key tasks and problems especially lie in the North Bohemian brown coal basin, as this is the main fuel and power base of the state. However, there are mobilization tasks in other basins as well, including the basins in Slovakia, because of the need to reduce transportation of coal from western parts of the republic. We do not conceal that the realization of these targets is connected with difficulties of an objective and subjective nature. However, we are also aware of the fact that we cannot get by without increased production, without endeavors to meet increasing demands for fuels and power as much as possible from our own resources. Coal, to put it graphically, is truly worth its weight in gold to us today, and we, therefore, must do everything in our power to speedily overcome obstacles and to create conditions for smooth implementation of the plan. An important prerequisite for this is the improvement of the quality of management and organizational work, from general directorates down to individual mines and places of work. This will support the initiative of workers' teams so that they may produce still more pronounced progress. We expect party, trade union and youth union organizations in the respective basins and coal mines to spearhead this struggle, to unite even more effectively the efforts of miners, technicians, and management workers in order to improve the implementation of tasks. It is true, this does not depend upon the miners alone. It also calls for a responsible approach on the part of supply organizations, first and foremost the engineering and construction enterprises. How efficient the machinery supplied to mines is, whether it attains its design capacity, and how reliably it functions depends upon the designers and technological experts. The quality and on time delivery of machines and the availability of spare parts depends on engineering factories. From this rostrum, we appeal to the conscience of designers and management workers, of collectives of supply enterprises, and communists working there, to consider the timely and high-quality implementation of the obligations toward coal mines a matter of utmost importance.

We also appeal to our railroad workers with the conviction that they will do their utmost to insure that the extracted coal gets to consumers in good time; that is, to power stations, factories, coal depots and houses. [end recording]

Comrade Jozef Lenart went on to speak about the concentrated attention on further development of energy, and about the completion on schedule of the power stations in Chvaletice, Melnik and Jaslovske Bohunice and at Cierny Vah. When speaking about the problem of balancing power consumption with power resources, he said:

[Lenart--Begin recording] I would like to stress, comrades, that when we talk about the need to insure that power consumption and power resources are in balance, we are aware of the fact that the question of growth of resources is only one side of the problem. Another, no less important, question is how we use fuel and energy. Throughout the world, ways are being sought to utilize fuels more economically, and the same problem faces us with great urgency.

We must be alarmed and aroused by the fact that the energy consumption of our economy per unit of national revenue exceeds that of advanced countries, and that the level of utilization of fuels and energy, in comparison with progress in the world, is unsatisfactory. This makes it categorically imperative--if we want to compete successfully in the world, and we do--to make better use of fuels, energy and raw materials in general. In this, your sectors of industry must be in the forefront. You must give serious thought to the fact that, as a result of exceeding the planned consumption of fuel for the production of electricity, some 1 million tons of coal are squandered, additional coal which the miners have to extract. The situation in which design parameters at power stations are not attained must be speedily overcome, and the reconstruction of power stations must be purposefully continued.

We are also not satisfied with implementation of the tasks of the state program for rationalization of fuels and energy, and the state program for rationalization of the consumption of metals, because there are branches of industry, production-economic units and enterprises where action has not progressed beyond good intentions. It is necessary to detail rationalization programs in a businesslike manner, and to use effective material and moral incentives in order to realize them. It is necessary that ministries, enterprises and national committees appreciate the importance of good work carried out by power industry teams at all levels.

There are also considerable reserves in housing and communal consumption. We are building, and will continue to build modern apartments with central heating and hot water, and this is starting with regard to fuels. However, we call on our designers and builders to more decisively solve the question of heat-insulation and accumulation properties, particularly with regard to panel construction. There are repeated cases where we are heating the street, while the buildings and apartments are cold, and the consumption of fuel is disproportionately high.

However, the main and decisive reserves in economization and better utilization of fuels, power and materials are in the production sphere, in factories, in research and science.

The reasons why many of our factories have a higher consumption of fuels and energy than have front-ranking enterprises abroad stems primarily from the fact that we are not sufficiently utilizing fixed assets, that we are not achieving the desirable technological level in a number of products, that the rate of innovation of products is slow, that the high consumption of materials is persisting and that the technological level of equipment which produces or consumes fuel and energy is lagging behind.

Tackling these problems is becoming more and more urgent and calls for a more purposeful and concentrated approach by ministries, production-economic units and enterprises. The 15th congress set before us the task of getting the biggest return from every hour worked, from every ton of material and kw-hour of energy consumed, from every piece of machinery and every koruna invested. We must now apply this line with an even greater resolve in sciences, design, project work and in production. [end recording]

Later, the head of the party and government delegation at the celebrations of the Mining and Power Industry Workers Day in Prievizka turned his attention to cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries within the framework of CEMA. He said that we must be even more resolute in making use of cooperation and specialization in tackling the problem of our energy base. From the viewpoint of the energy balance, it is necessary, for instance, to insure that our chemical industry is oriented on products that are less demanding on energy, an area in which the Soviet Union has offered us advantageous cooperation. At the close of his speech, Comrade Lenart said:

[Lenart--Begin recording] We are celebrating your miners' holiday at a time when the strength, will and skill of the working people in all sectors are directed at fulfilling the tasks laid down in this year's plan and, indeed, in the entire 5-year plan. The results achieved confirm that, on the whole, we are fulfilling the tasks in industry well, and that our farmers, too, are contributing their own share to the positive development. We therefore have a good and reliable program in which we do not have to change anything, but have only to translate it into practice with greater consistency.

In light of the positive results we have achieved during the past decade in development of the national economy and the whole society, in strengthening social securities and the securities of life, which our people possess and which contrast so sharply with the crisis development and unemployment in the capitalist states, our working people once again realize and, today, appreciate even more how great and irreplaceable important the fraternal, internationalist assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and other allies to our people in August 1968 was. With profound conviction, which is supported today by experiences and by new knowledge gained by millions of working people, we say that it was this very assistance which barred the path to counterrevolution, forestalled the bloodbath of a civil war and created conditions for the rapid consolidation of Socialist Czechoslovakia. And this also made it possible for our communist party to renew itself on a Leninist basis and enabled it to fulfill its vanguard mission, having learned from the lessons of the past and being more prudent as a result. Thanks to the wise policy of the party, thanks to its new leadership headed by Comrade Husak, thanks to the policy in which the working people and our nations and nationalities expressed their confidence, we lead the country out of the deep crisis in which it found itself to the genuine prosperity it is enjoying today.

Our friends abroad, too, are sincerely gladdened by the successes achieved by socialist Czechoslovakia. Our results, however, do not cause our ill-wishers to sleep. Reactionary shipwrecks are unable to forget the defeat of their counterrevolutionary designs; they cannot forgive us the fact that they failed and lost. They give vent to their anger, to their class hatred, in poisonous and hatred-filled slanders, in anticommunist, anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Soviet campaigns. Many of these gentlemen were engaged in deceptions 10 years ago; they were concealing their true aims and were covering them with their talks and slogans about democracy, freedom, socialism with a human face and the like. Well, since then, they have more than once disclosed with cynical frankness that this was merely a sham, that in fact their aim was to dismantle socialism in Czechoslovakia, to bring about a return to the old system of exploitation, to insure that factories and banks belong once again to industrial and financial magnates and land to big landowners. It is therefore both astonishing and startling that reactionary circles, represented by subversive transmitters, television stations and editorial offices of large-circulation journals, care with such fatherly love about the careers of politicians who are promising to build a perfect socialism and who are indignant at the fact that we in Czechoslovakia do not want to give them word. Their concern about a better socialism in our country is the more startling since, in their own countries, they are doing the opposite. They are making it impossible for communists to enter governments; they are driving progressive people out of the public service and to the attempts of revolutionary forces to touch private ownership of capital, its political and economic power, they are replying with fascist terror, as was the case in Chile. One can therefore ask: Who is it that wants to help socialism: if the gentlemen think that by such propaganda campaigns they can mislead our people, they are terribly mistaken. Nothing can put in question the truth about real socialism, which is demonstrating its vitality, its preponderance over capitalism.

We know that imperialists have always tried and are now trying to destroy the unity of the revolutionary workers and communist movement, and to weaken the struggle of nations for freedom and social progress. This is nothing unusual, for the gentlemen have always been concerned about the old interest of their class; they have always been concerned about maintaining their dominance, based on exploitation, over working people and over whole nations.

The Maoist leadership of the PRC, which plays into the hands of imperialists in their splitting policy, has come to the fore as a particularly negative factor, as we have recently witnessed. In the interests of its big-power chauvinism, the PRC allies itself with Pinochet's fascist dictatorship, supports the racist regimes in Africa and the reactionary forces in the Arab world, organizes provocations against Socialist Vietnam, and spreads slanders and calumnies about Czechoslovakia, Cuba and the Soviet Union. A particularly dangerous element is the fact that the Chinese representatives are now uniting with the darkest and most inveterate militarist circles in the United States of America and in NATO.

We express the conviction that it is in the vital interest of the Chinese people, of socialism in China, as well as in the interest of progress in the world, that the principles of proletarian internationalism, the principles of the unity of the international workers movement, and of the national liberation movement be asserted, that they should prevail.

It is in the interest of all mankind, including the people of China, that the predictions about and hazardous attempts to provoke another world war--a war which would mean nuclear death and a catastrophe for mankind--should fail. Therefore, comrades, we are certain that the forces of peace, the forces of the struggle for national freedom, for progress, and for socialism will continue--in spite of all obstacles--to grow in scope and strength, and that they will prevail. We are basing this conviction on the successes attained in all spheres by the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at their head, on the noticeable progress in the development of the national liberation struggle, on the growing anti-imperialist spirit, as convincingly demonstrated by the world festival of youth and students in Cuba. We are basing this conviction on the fact that millions and millions of working people in the whole world are joining the active struggle against the arms race, which has been stepped up by the militarist circles, are joining the active struggle for peace, and for understanding among nations. And in this, we see our contribution to strengthening the unity and might of the socialist community which, with the Soviet Union at its head, is a reliable bulwark of peace and progress in the world.

Permit me, comrades, once more thank you, to congratulate those who received awards, and to wish all of you much success in your future work and happiness in your private life. Honor and glory to the courageous work of our miners and power industry workers! [applause] [end recording]

You have heard substantial parts from the speech by Comrade Jozef Lenart, head of the party and government delegation at the all-state celebrations of the Mining and Power Industry Workers Day in Prievidza.

BRIEFS

CZECH STUDENT INCREASES--In an interview with CTK, V. Cisar, Czech first deputy minister of education, has said that at present more than 82,000 students are enrolled at Czech university-level schools. By 1980, the number is expected to rise to 91,000, which will be double the number of 1970. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 30 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

MORE ON ERICH HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Meets Japanese Economic Representatives

LD020004Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Today, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the executive and other representatives of the Japan Economic Committee, led by its chairman Yoshihiro Inayama, for a talk.

Erich Honecker praised the positive development of relations between the GDR and Japan in the political, economic and cultural fields. Numerous incentives for deepening overall relations have been provided by a visit paid by a GDR state delegation and have led to important economic projects and agreements.

Recalling the ceremonial opening of the international trade center in Berlin, the chairman of the State Council praised the work done by both countries' economic committees. He expressed the expectation that overall relations between the GDR and Japan will further develop to the benefit of both peoples on a long-term stable base. Regular consultations between representatives of the two states on further possibilities of shaping overall relations are useful, he said.

The course of the Days of Japanese Technology in the GDR proved that scientific and technical cooperation could be considerably intensified and that trade in licenses between the highly developed industrial sectors in the two states could be significantly expanded.

Through their work in the external economic field, the GDR and Japan are making an important contribution toward deepening peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Mr Inayama, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, congratulated the chairman of the State Council and the people of the GDR on the space flight of the first GDR cosmonaut in the Salyut-6--Soyuz-29--Soyuz-31 space station. He expressed the wish and the endeavor of interested Japanese economic circles in expanding the exchange of goods and in other areas of external economic cooperation with the GDR and of harnessing new possibilities of business activity.

In conclusion, Erich Honecker thanked Mr Inayama for his remarks on bilateral matters and for his cordial wishes on the space flight of the GDR cosmonaut, Sigmund Jaehn. He said the people of the GDR are filled with joy at the fact that the first German in space is a GDR citizen. Present on the GDR side was Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council. Present on the Japanese side were Ambassador Kenji Nakao and Satoshi Sumita, president of the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Greetings NLRD Chairman

LD021056Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0325 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the proposal of the SED Central Committee and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council has awarded the "Large Star of International Friendship" Order to Dr Lothar Bolz.

14. 5 Sep 78

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee congratulates the honorary chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD) on his 75th birthday. The address pays tribute to the many years of work of the president of the society for German-Soviet friendship against fascism and war, and for peace, democracy and socialism. Also stressed are Dr Lothar Bolz's services in the creation and strengthening of the GDR, which Dr Bolz carried out in various leading state and social positions. The greetings address continues: "As cofounder of the National Democratic Party of Germany, you have made important personal contributions so that your party developed into a loyal partner of the party of the working class."

Receives Angolan Prime Minister

LD042154Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on Monday, 4 September, received Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party Central Committee, who is on holiday in the GDR. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1800 GMT on 4 September reports that Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also took part in the discussion]

Lopo do Nascimento congratulated Erich Honecker on the successful space flight of the first GDR cosmonaut and hailed the joint space venture as an expression of the high level of cooperation among the socialist states. During the talk, the two men emphasized their great satisfaction at the rapid and dynamic development of relations between the GDR and Angola. The SED and the MPLA-Labor Party are firmly resolved to continue deepening friendly cooperation in all areas.

During an exchange of views on the international situation, Erich Honecker and Lopo do Nascimento agreed that further progress in the struggle to secure peace and to continue the political process of detente make measures for military detente an urgent necessity. They resolutely condemned the intrigues with which imperialist circles in Africa are trying to regain lost regions of exploitation and domination, to interfere in the internal affairs of African states and to give all-round support to the racist regimes in the south of Africa. These activities threatened not only the freedom and independence of the African states and peoples, but also seriously jeopardized world peace. Erich Honecker and Lopo do Nascimento confirmed the GDR's and Angola's firm ties of solidarity with the liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their difficult struggle for independence, the removal of racism and apartheid, and against imperialism's various maneuvers.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO VIETNAMESE

LD020617Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann have conveyed the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to the general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, Le Duan, Vietnam President Ton Duc Thang, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Country's National Assembly Truong Chinh and Vietnam Premier Pham Van Dong.

The state telegram says, among other things: "With joy, admiration and sympathy, the working people of the GDR follow the enormous efforts of their Vietnamese class brothers to overcome the effects of the war as well as their efforts in socialist construction."

The telegram stresses that, side by side with the other states of the socialist community, Vietnam is making a weighty contribution to the progress of the forces of socialism, democracy and peace in the world.

"The active and peace-loving foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, especially its endeavors to develop neighborly, mutually advantageous relations with the states of Southeast Asia, are an important factor of peace, security and social progress in Asia and the world," the message says. The GDR strongly supports Vietnam's just positions in connection with the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity against expansionist attempts, as well as against all attacks by imperialism and international reaction, it goes on. In conclusion, assurance is given that the GDR will continue to do everything to deepen, in an all-round manner, fraternal cooperation with the Vietnamese people in building socialism and to provide solidarity and support in all fields.

LEIPZIG FAIR OPENS WITH EXHIBITS FROM 47 COUNTRIES

LD031249Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0807 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Leipzig--The 1978 Leipzig Autumn Fair was opened today at precisely 0900. Over 6,000 exhibitors from 47 countries and West Berlin have received their first visitors in some 70 exhibition buildings and halls.

Leaders Tour Exhibits

LD031720Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Leipzig--At today's opening of the 1978 Leipzig Autumn Fair which, with over 6,000 exhibitors from all parts of the world, is once again the venue of international trade and technical progress, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership made their traditional tour of the exhibition. Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as other members and candidate members of the SED Politburo were cordially welcomed in Hall No Seven by Horst Soelle, minister for foreign trade.

Minister Soelle regarded the visit by the leading personages as an expression that the GDR is among those states which have a growing interest in the development of foreign trade relations and which are, to a high degree, involved in international trade.

In his greeting address, the minister stressed the far-reaching specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR as well as the other countries of CEMA. The outstanding results of scientific cooperation among the fraternal countries were again impressively demonstrated by the latest GDR-USSR Intercosmos venture.

On their tour, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph were accompanied by members and candidate members of the SED Politburo Gerhard Grueneberg, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolkowski, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Neumann, Harry Tisch, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer. Also present were deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Gerhard Wetes and Dr Herbert Weiz.

The 1976 Leipzig Autumn Fair is expecting visitors from over 100 countries. Several hundred buyers' delegations have announced their attendance. Apart from the exhibitors from the states of the socialist economic region, eleven developing countries are represented in Leipzig, displaying goods on a significantly larger exhibition area compared with last year. The fifteen hundred firms and enterprises from 24 capitalist industrial countries and from West Berlin have also extended their exhibition space. Twenty-four large banks from capitalist countries are present in Leipzig.

In Hall No Six, one of the halls housing the large chemical plant complex, which combines goods offered by 25 countries, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership met Japanese exhibitors, among them representatives of the well-known large concerns Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Itoh and Toyo engineering.

Kenji Nakao, Japanese ambassador to the GDR, who cordially welcomed the guests, referred to the progress made, particularly since last year, in development of economic and trade relations between the two states. Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, was also present at the talk. The ambassador recalled that the strong representation of Japanese firms at the exhibition had been preceded by a number of important trade activities. This included the Technical Days of Japan in the GDR, the meetings of the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan economic committees, the opening of the international trade center in the GDR capital and the laying of the foundation stone of the Merkur Hotel in Leipzig.

At the joint exhibition stand of U.S. chemical plant manufacturers, David B. Bolen, ambassador of the United States to the GDR, welcomed the leading GDR personages. The ambassador congratulated Erich Honecker on the space flight of a GDR cosmonaut.

Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and the other members of the party and state leadership subsequently visited the exhibition stand of the FRG concern Hoechst-AG, Frankfurt/Main. There the representatives of the GDR were welcomed by Willi Hoerkens, a member of the executive board, and other executives of the firm.

Yugoslavia and the GDR are all set to double trade during the current 5-year plan period (1976-1980) or to even better that target. That was underlined by Milos Melovski, the Yugoslav ambassador, to the members of the party and state leadership during the visit to the joint exhibition of 30 Yugoslav chemical concerns in Hall No One. Yugoslavia is exhibiting in five exhibition buildings in the city of Leipzig.

Further possibilities for extending trade relations between the GDR and the Empire of Iran were discussed during the visit by the GDR personages to the Iranian collective stand. The guests were welcomed by the Iranian Ambassador Amir Hoseyn Farzanegan. During the meeting, the conviction was expressed that the existing contractual bases are opening good perspectives for economic cooperation. The Empire of Iran has nearly doubled its exhibition space at this year's autumn fair compared with last year.

The tour was concluded with a visit to the Soviet pavilion, where the members of the party and state leadership received a friendly welcome from A.K. Antonov, head of the Soviet government delegation and USSR minister of electrical equipment industry, and by Ambassador P. Abrasimov.

The USSR, largest exhibitor of the socialist foreign countries, is primarily showing in its joint show products introduced in Leipzig for the first time. Ten percent of them are new developments. Under the slogan "In Firm Fraternal Alliance Together on the 30th Anniversary of the GDR," the exhibition convincingly proves the advantages of socialist joint work across national borders. A special section of the exhibition is devoted to the joint USSR-GDR space venture. Following the tour, the members of the party and state leadership of the GDR had a friendly meeting with the Soviet hosts. Together, they viewed the television transmission of the return of the Soviet Soyuz-29 spaceship with the two cosmonauts, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn. In toasts, Aleksey Antonov and Erich Honecker hailed the successfully concluded joint space venture as an expression of all-round cooperation which had now also reached "cosmic heights." The head of the Soviet party and government delegation stressed that it was a very great joy for all Soviet people to have seen the space flight of the first GDR cosmonaut. He added that this was also an expression of how the socialist family of peoples had gained further strength in recent years.

Erich Honecker, who reciprocated the toast, emphasized to applause that the names of Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Bykovskiy and Jaehn will take a permanent and firm place in the cooperation and friendship between the two fraternal countries. He described the space flight as a new high spot in cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states and peoples. At this point, Erich Honecker personally thanked the Soviet people, the communist party, the Leninist Central Committee and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, that the Soviet Union had opened the path to space for a citizen of the socialist GDR, the land of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

PLANE HIJACK VICTIM RETURNS TO GDR FROM WEST BERLIN

LD011450Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Shortly after the hijacking of the Lot aircraft by an air pirate to West Berlin on 30 August, the 24 year-old assistant medical technologist Monika Jeischik, who at first remained in Berlin (West), did not succumb to the massive attempts to influence her by the U.S. and West Berlin authorities. She refused to be admitted to the so-called emergency reception camp at Marienfelde, and on 31 August returned to the GDR to the home of her parents.

DIE WAHRHEIT EDITORIAL CONDEMNING HIJACKING CITED

LD011811Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] West Berlin--The West Berlin paper DIE WAHRHEIT today publishes an editorial entitled: "West Berlin Must Not Become a Haven for Hijackers." Following is the text of the editorial:

There is no doubt that among the most repulsive of current crimes is the hijacking of an aircraft by the use of arms. Hijackers, that is, gangsters of the air, unscrupulously jeopardize the lives of their fellow passengers and the crew during their action and endanger air safety to the highest degree, as is shown by past hijackings. For this reason, they have caused worldwide indignation, and rightly so. This indignation has been coupled with the demand for greater security in air traffic, and for severe punishment of the terrorists wherever they appear. It was precisely this which led to the decision made at the Bonn economic summit in July of this year, which threatened drastic boycott measures against countries which support hijackings. This decision bears, among others, the signature of U.S. President Carter. In the socialist countries, hijackers have had to expect harsh punishment for a long time now.

The citizens of our city demand this, too, and with good cause. Their communication lines are composed to an important degree by air traffic, and they are particularly aware of the dangers which threaten if air traffic becomes unsafe. One ought to be able to assume, then, that the authorities here take a hard line on hijackings, particularly when their destination is West Berlin territory, and that they do their utmost--as their own decision entails--to see that the culprits receive their just punishment and that the innocent victims are taken to their original destination without delay.

But Wednesday's hijacking of a Polish airliner to Tempelhof proves something quite different. Instead of arresting the perpetrator and letting the aircraft proceed immediately, the passengers were questioned for hours and permission to let the Lot aircraft continue on its way was withheld, in an irresponsible manner, for a long time. All this happened with outside contact being totally cut off and without allowing the passengers the opportunity to get in touch with the authorities of their respective countries. It is quite evident that the time and contact ban was needed in order to subject the passengers to brainwashing, to prompt them to remain in West Berlin through use of threats and promises. The question to be asked is how the U.S. occupying power, which is responsible for the Tempelhof airport, can reconcile its attitude in this case of flagrant air piracy with the decisions of the Bonn summit on just such air piracy, particularly since a request tendered by the USSR representative about refusing the landing was brusquely ignored.

When considering all factors, one cannot avoid the impression that the hijacking of the Lot aircraft and its enforced landing at the U.S. military airport of Tempelhof, of all places, is anything but coincidence. On the contrary, the whole thing seems to be a put-up job by those forces which for some time now--here as well as in the United States--have been laying mines on a large scale against detente, cooperation and peaceful coexistence. The bourgeois media in this city have fallen over the hijacking like hyenas and, in so doing, have once again exposed their unending hypocrisy. No word of sympathy for the hijacker's victims, no word about the nervous and physical strain on the hijacked men, women and children, no reproach for the hour-long interrogations, the isolation and refusal to be permitted legal advice. In contrast to this, with a sense of triumph, "success" is proclaimed over seven passengers, including two children, who have allowed themselves to be persuaded, under strong pressure, to stay in West Berlin. The law is stood on its head and heroes are made out of criminals, and the same papers which would dearly like to grab their daggers when Western aircraft are hijacked, openly request "sympathy" for the air gangster, Tiede.

These same people, who also have understanding for the Croatian terrorists, are once again straining the alleged right to freedom of movement. But nowhere in the world is one allowed to violate the border of a sovereign state while committing murder, as in the Weinhold case, or threatening the lives of over 60 people, as in the Tiede case. However, in the eyes of some people, anything which damages the GDR is good and, thus, "lawful." This policy is both dangerous and shortsighted. Anyone can see that the professions of sympathy expressed for the air gangster by official sources in our city are hardly suited to improving the climate in relations with the GDR, the very climate necessary in order to achieve further positive progress in normalizing West Berlin's relations with its neighbor state, the GDR. Thus it is in the interest of all peace-loving citizens in our city for the rulers, in Schoeneberg to dissociate themselves from this latest act of air piracy and to exert their influence to see that the air gangster is extradited in keeping with the demands of the Polish authorities and international agreements.

KADAR RECEIVES GUYANESE OPPOSITION LEADER CHEDDI JAGAN

LD041200Y Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 4, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, received today in Budapest Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the Guyana People's Progressive Party, who is heading a party delegation in Hungary.

At the cordial and comradely meeting, the sides informed each other of their parties' activities, exchanged views on timely issues of the international situation and the world's communist and workers movement, and on the two parties' relations. They confirmed their parties' solidarity with the Latin American peoples, patriotic and democratic forces fighting imperialism and fascism.

LAZAR LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT TO MONGOLIA

LD021030Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Gyorgy Lazar has left for Mongolia. Sandor Csillag reports from Ferihegy Airport:

The member of the party Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers was invited by the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the government of the Mongolian People's Republic. Gyorgy Lazar was accompanied on the friendly, official visit by Attila Madarasi, secretary of state for finance; Vencel Hazi, deputy minister for foreign affairs; and Jenoe Tordai, deputy minister for foreign trade.

At Ferihegy Airport Gyula Szeker, Deputy Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry; Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Jadamyn Shirendev, charge d'affaires of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov, said farewell to Lazar and his entourage.

Stops in Moscow

LD021230Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] According to a report that has just arrived here, Gyorgy Lazar has arrived in Moscow. The member of the Politburo and prime minister broke his journey to Mongolia for a brief period in the Soviet capital. The premier and his entourage were received at the airport by Novikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

Arrives, Met by Batmonh

LD031320Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has arrived in the Mongolian capital. The member of the party Politburo and premier arrived in Ulaanbaatar at 1500 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the Mongolian government. The Hungarian premier was greeted at the airport by Jambyn Batmonh, member of the MPRP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Makes Speech at Dinner

LD032316Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Ulaanbaatar:

Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, currently on an official, friendly visit in Ulaanbaatar placed wreaths at the mausoleum of Suhebator and Choibalsan, two leading figures of the Mongolian revolution. After the wreath-laying ceremony, Gyorgy Lazar paid a courtesy call on Mongolian Council of Ministers Chairman Jambyn Batmonh. In the evening Jambyn Batmonh gave dinner in honour of Gyorgy Lazar at the building of the Mongolian parliament, the Great People's Hural. At the dinner, Jambyn Batmonh and Gyorgy Lazar delivered toast speeches. Gyorgy Lazar conveyed the fraternal greetings of the HSWP, the Hungarian Government and the entire Hungarian people. He expressed the conviction that his talks in Ulaanbaatar would prove useful and fruitful in the further consolidation of traditional Hungarian-Mongolian friendship. Lauding the fraternal cooperation between the two parties and the two countries, the Hungarian premier underlined: "We are linked by our common ideology, Marxism-Leninism and we are advancing together on the path of socialist construction. The HSWP and the MPRP have regular and fraternal ties and our interstate relations are developing well and evenly. Our economic cooperation is firmly based on the readiness manifested by both sides for further strengthening the existing bases and for exploring new possibilities. Conforming to the spirit of our internationalist policy, we on our part are striving to contribute--as much as our modest means will permit--to the fruitful advancement of the Mongolian national economy and to further expanding our economic cooperation.

"Our views fully concur also on fundamental foreign policy questions. It is our common resolve to continue working, jointly with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, for the consolidation of peace and security and for rendering peaceful coexistence and detente irreversible despite the machinations of the extremist imperialist elements. The foregoing period has seen increase in the activities of reactionary forces opposed to detente and to the practice of peaceful coexistence between states with divergent social systems. Unfortunately, the opponents of the congenial trends in international life are getting ever more open and firmer backing from the present Chinese leadership. The great power ambitions of the Chinese leaders and their anti-Soviet and anti-socialism efforts are nowadays posing a serious danger to nations' peace and security in numerous parts of the world, particularly in Asia. These mean direct threat to the neighbouring countries of China including the Mongolian People's Republic. We condemn these ambitions and efforts and support the consistent and principled stand of the Mongolian People's Republic regarding the restoration of good-neighbourly relations with China. We also extend solidarity to the just struggle of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which it is conducting against China's great power ambitions and interventionist attempts, and for defending its national sovereignty. We condemn the policy of the present Cambodian leaders and back our Vietnamese friends' suggestions aimed at peacefully resolving the armed conflict instigated by the Chinese leaders."

Finally, the Hungarian head of government wished further success to the Mongolian people in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the MPRP's 17th Congress and in socialist construction work.

Talks Begin

LD040940Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The official discussions between the Hungarian and Mongolian premiers have begun in Ulaanbaatar. Gyorgy Lazar and Jambyn Batmonh have discussed cooperation between the two countries.

It was stated at the meeting that Hungary is providing help in renewing and developing Mongolian factories which were built with Hungarian participation. The two premiers also discussed ways of developing relations in the next 5-year plan period. Gyorgy Lazar stressed that Hungary wants to facilitate the joint exploration and utilization of Mongolian mineral wealth.

Talks Continue

LD042036Y Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Ulaanbaatar:

As already reported, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, conducted official talks Monday in Ulaanbaatar with Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. The prime ministerial talks were attended by the members of Gyorgy Lazar's suite and T. Ragchaa, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MPRP Political Bureau; D. Gombojab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and candidate member of the PC; D. Saldan, chairman of the state committee for foreign economic relations; S. Dambadarja, deputy foreign minister; D. Cherensanja, deputy foreign trade minister; and Du Purev, Mongolian ambassador accredited to Hungary.

The two heads of government briefed each other about the situation of their countries as well as about their major achievements and problems. They informed each other about the current political, economic and cultural issues of socialist construction. The talks paid great attention to bilateral Hungarian-Mongolian relations. It was established that these links are developing in conformity with deliberations conducted at top-level Hungarian-Mongolian party and government meetings and in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the congresses of the HSWP and the MPRP. The sides wish to advance these ties in this spirit and on the basis of proletarian internationalism principles. The two prime ministers took up in detail the further expansion of economic relations. Hungary will continue to assist the operation of Mongolian units built with Hungarian cooperation. The Hungarian side is willing to furnish financial help for the reconstruction or eventual development of these plants. The discussions made in view of the 1981-85 period and in this context the Hungarian side manifested interest towards the prospecting of Mongolia's mineral wealth. The heads of government resolved to commission experts to study the further prospects of cooperation while elaborating the forthcoming plans.

The negotiations reviewed the international situation including the issues related with European peace and security and the formation of a collective security system in Asia. The talks were marked by full identity of views. They underlined the importance of cooperation among the countries belonging to the socialist community. They attached special significance to the further consolidation of alliance with the Soviet Union and in this context they stressed the import of the meetings at the Crimea.

After the prime ministerial talks, which took place in a frank, comradely and friendly atmosphere, the members of Gyorgy Lazar's suite began talks Monday afternoon about foreign affairs and economic topics, including foreign trade, with their Mongolian counterparts. Gyorgy Lazar visited Monday afternoon the central state museum of Ulaanbaatar. After the museum visit, the Hungarian prime minister met with heads of Hungarian expert groups working in Mongolia. The meeting took place at the Hungarian Embassy. On the basis of bilateral deals and CMEA agreements, over 200 Hungarian experts are working in the Mongolian People's Republic. In the evening, Gyorgy Lazar saw a special performance held at the Ulaanbaatar opera in his honour.

COMMENTARIES TAKE PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

Carter To Risk Much

LD041035Y Warsaw PAP in English 0904 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[By PAP correspondent S. Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 4 Sep. PAP--For several days now the work of the American administration and the White House in Washington has been fully subordinated to the preparations for the approaching summit in Camp David. The American administration went even so far as to entrust for the period of the conference, both the control over the state apparatus and American policy, to Vice President Mondale in order to enable President Carter to devote himself solely to talks with the delegations of Israel and Egypt.

It is believed that the President of the United States is ready to undertake any risk in an effort to attain at least an introductory agreement between the governments of Israel and Egypt as that would mean the first significant success of his administration in the sphere of foreign policy.

However, opinions prevailing among Washington observers are mostly pessimistic. Nobody believes that despite the pressure of Washington, Begin is going to change his present stand and agree to even a partial withdrawal from the occupied territories.

The journalistic and diplomatic circles here expect the summit to end rather in some kind of vague communique which will be issued to hush up the failure and save the prestige of President Carter, the initiator and host of the conference.

GLOS PRACY, DZIENNIK LUDOWY

LD050848Y Warsaw PAP in English 0524 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[From the press review: Comment On Camp David Summit]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep. PAP--GLOS PRACY remarks that most of the world political commentators are skeptical about the chance of success of the Camp David summit beginning on Wednesday, September 6.

"Most observers agree that the stands displayed by President as-Sadat and Premier Begin cannot be reconciled even if the two show a maximum of good will. Therefore, the commentators express their surprise that President Carter, who is to play the role of mediator, has engaged his prestige in such a risky enterprise. And a certain thing is that in (the) circumstances when Israel is actually the only side dictating the conditions for any separatist understanding, the chance of reaching peace in the Middle East is becoming even slimmer," observed GLOS PRACY in conclusion.

On the same subject DZIENNIK LUDOWY wrote:

"The last few years have shown clearly enough that as long as Israel does not have to deal with a united front of Arab countries and public opinion, so long will it demonstrate inflexibility taking advantage of its wide possibilities to influence the American internal scene. The prospects for restoring firm and just peace in the Middle East are so distant in the situation when all partial solutions made the possibilities of eliminating the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression more remote rather than more realistic.

The only forum for the attempts to achieve a complex solution of the matter under discussion is still the Geneva Conference on the Middle East co-chaired by the Soviet Union and the U.S. The Soviet-Syrian document published last week contained a timely reminder of this truth."

LAOTIAN DEPUTY PREMIER SIPASEUT ARRIVES, MEETS WITH GIEREK

LD011806Y Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, Vice Premier, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos Phoun Sipaseut came to Poland on September 1 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of Poland. The visit paid to Poland by a member of the party's leadership and of the government of the young Laotian Republic, proclaimed in 1975, is a significant factor serving the development of friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Laos.

The guest was welcomed at Okecie Airport in Warsaw by Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek and Deputy Director of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Lucjan Piatkowski.

A meeting of Polish and Laotian foreign ministers was held in Warsaw today.

Later in the day, Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut was received by First Secretary of the PUWP Edward Gierak. Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Secretary General of the Laotian Foreign Ministry Suban Sittchirat were present at the meeting. In the course of the meeting the two sides discussed the key questions of the further cooperation and the two countries' will to tighten relations of friendship and solidarity was stressed and views were exchanged on the current international situation.

Edward Gierak conveyed the Polish nation's firm support for the nations of Vietnam and Laos in their struggle for the consolidation of independence and sovereignty.

Afterwards, vice premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos met member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, with whom he discussed the questions of the further development of relations between Poland and Laos, particularly of the two countries' cooperation in economy.

In the afternoon, Polish-Laotian plenary talks chaired by foreign ministers Wojtaszek and Sipaseut were held at the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the course of the talks, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the two ministers informed each other on the current problems of socialist building in Poland and Laos. Views were exchanged on international issues of interest for both Poland and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, their parties and governments.

Much attention was devoted during the talk to bilateral relations developing in the spirit of ideological unity, based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In the evening, Minister Wojtaszek entertained the Laotian guest to dinner, during which the two ministers made speeches. Minister Sipaseut winds up his visit to Poland on September [number indistinct].

Communique Issued

LD040629Y Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 3 Sep. PAP--A communique adopted at the end of the official friendly visit to Poland by member of the Political Bureau of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party CC, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Phoun Sipaseut says that during his stay in this country the Laotian guest was received by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski who conducted with him cordial and friendly talks.

The communique also says that the foreign ministers of both countries exchanged views on the prospects of further development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Poland and Laos as well as discussed current international issues of interest to both sides. Relations between Poland and Laos, the communique stresses, are developing successfully on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Of great significance is the cooperation between the PUWP and the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party. The sides expressed the desire to further consolidate friendship and cooperation between the two countries, economic cooperation included.

It is stated in the communique that peace policy pursued by the USSR and other socialist states exerts a favourable influence on international relations and serves the cause of strengthening international peace and detente.

Both sides declared, the communique says further, that they attach great significance to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia, and to the development of good neighbourly relations among the countries of that continent.

It was stated that cooperation of the forces of imperialism and reaction intensifies the arms race, increases international tensions and stimulates interference into the internal affairs of third countries. Both sides lend full and firm support to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Vietnam's defending its sovereignty and its socialist building, and express a belief that the SRV conflicts with her neighbours will be settled by way of peaceful negotiations in the interest of all countries involved and in the interest of all countries of the world.

The talks, it is stressed further, will contribute to the tightening of fraternal friendship and cooperation of both countries, to the consolidation of unity and solidarity of socialist countries.

Minister Phoun Sipaseut invited Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to pay an official visit of friendship to the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. The invitation has been accepted.

PAP REPORTS GIEREK RECEIVES VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

LD042250Y Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep. PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today received President of the National Congress of Venezuela, Chairman of the Democratic Action Party Dr. Gonzalo Barrios who is heading his country's parliamentary delegation, now on a visit to Poland at the Sejm's invitation.

The conversation, which was also attended by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, PUPP CC Secretary Ryszard Frelek and Venezuelan Ambassador to Poland Rafael L. Morales, focused on the favourably developing relations between Poland and Venezuela. Special attention was devoted to the possibilities of further expansion of mutually beneficial economic cooperation serving socioeconomic development of both countries.

Stress was also laid during the meeting on Poland's and Venezuela's interest in the continuation of the policy of detente and strengthening of peace and in the building of just, development-oriented international economic relations. The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Also today the Venezuelan delegation was received by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. The sides emphasized with satisfaction the favourable and beneficial development of bilateral political, cultural, scientific and economic cooperation and pointed to the possibilities of their further enhancement and enrichment.

Some international issues were also discussed, among them detente, disarmament, international cooperation.

The delegation was also received by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and held talks with Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

Jablonski, Jagielski Meeting

LD041348Y Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received in Belweder Palace a delegation of the National Congress of the Republic of Venezuela headed by President of the Congress Gonzalo Barrios. Next the delegation met with Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI RECEIVED BY AL-QADHDHAFI

LD022202Y Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep, PAP--Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PUPP CC Political Bureau, Polish minister of national defence and head of the Polish party-state delegation, [word indistinct] here on the occasion of the national day of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, was received today by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General Peoples Congress of the Arab Socialist Union of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Wojciech Jaruzelski handed to Col al-Qadhdhafi a message from the First Secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Gierek. During the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, the two discussed questions of further development of cooperation between the two countries and implementation of the decisions made during the last visit of Col al-Qadhdhafi to Poland.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY SECRETARY ARRIVES

LD012338Y Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep, PAP--Secretary General of the Finnish Social Democratic Party Ulf Sundqvist arrived in Poland today on a several-day visit at the invitation of the PUPP CC.

The Finnish guest was welcomed at the airport by Secretary of the PUPP CC, Ryszard Frelek.

The talks between the two sides will focus on the favourably developing bilateral relations between the PUWP and FSDF and the key questions concerning the further process of detente in Europe.

Ends Visit

LD040645Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 3 Sep, PAP--General Secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Finland Ulf Sundqvist stayed in Poland on September 1-3 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the PUWP.

It was stressed during the talks held between Ulf Sundqvist and PUWP CC Secretary Ryszard Frelek that Poland's supreme state and party authorities, with PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek, attach great importance to further successful development of friendly relations between Poland and Finland.

The sides also discussed the current problems connected with the implementation of the CSCE Final Act, continuation of detente and consolidation of positive trends in international relations through curbing of the arms race and undertaking disarmament efforts.

Questions related to the development of contacts between the PUWP and the Social Democratic Party of Finland were also considered.

During his stay in Poland Ulf Sundqvist conferred also with head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Wacław Piatkowski and Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Affairs Ministry Marian Dobrosielski.

LUKASZEWICZ MEETS WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD040705Y Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

["TRYBUNA LUDU Fete in Warsaw"--PAP headline]

[Excerpt] Warsaw 3 Sep, PAP--Yesterday and today thousands of Varsovians participated, despite unfavourable weather, in numerous events of this great sociopolitical and entertainment fete--the seventh consecutive holiday of the PUWP Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU.

TRYBUNA LUDU played host to several dozen foreign journalists representing the communist and workers' press of many countries in the world. They were received by alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP Central Committee Secretary Jerzy Lukaszewicz who informed the foreign guests about Poland's current sociopolitical problems, presented lines of the nation's foreign policy and answered the journalists' questions.

The Warsaw events in the fete of TRYBUNA LUDU were a successive opportunity for better acquaintance with the daily newspaper which will have its 30th anniversary in a couple of months.

BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN PEASANT UNION VISIT--Zdzisław Tomal, deputy chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, received on 28 August a delegation of the Palestinian Peasant Union and discussed with it the Palestinian people's situation and struggle, the activities of the ZSL and the Palestinian Peasant Union and the problems of mutual cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 78 p 4 AU]

INTERIOR MINISTER COMAN RELEASED FROM OFFICE

WA050927Y London REUTER in English 0921 GMT 5 Sep 78 WA

[Text] Vienna, 5 Sep. REUTER--President Nicolae Ceausescu today fired Romania's interior minister, six weeks after the defection to the United States of a top-ranking Romanian security officer.

Bucharest newspapers reported that Interior Minister Teodor Coman had been suddenly replaced by a senior communist party official, George Homostean, but no explanation for the switch was given.

ARMY, SECURITY OFFICIALS ARRESTED IN WAKE OF DEFECTION

WA011729Y London REUTER in English 1648 GMT 1 Sep 78 WA

[By Sidney Weiland]

[Text] Vienna, 1 Sep. REUTER--Twelve senior Romanian Army and security officers are under arrest in Bucharest following the defection of a high-ranking Romanian agent to the United States, informed sources said today.

The arrests were said to have been ordered by President Nicolae Ceausescu, apparently in the last two weeks, in a purge of Romania's elite security services after the defection of Lieutenant-General Ion Pacepa at the end of July.

According to West German press reports, Mr Pacepa revealed details about communist spy operations in West Germany to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). In Bonn today, officials searched a parliamentary deputy's offices in an investigation believed to be connected with Mr Pacepa's revelations.

Informed sources, quoting first-hand reports from Bucharest, said the Romanian security service was in a state of upheaval following Mr Pacepa's defection.

The 50-year-old Romanian, now believed to be under CIA protection in America, is probably the highest-ranking Soviet bloc secret agent to defect to the West.

The sources said several generals were among those arrested in Bucharest. They included a general named Luchian, who was identified as director of the state passport and visa office, and a top customs official named as Mr Tincu. The arrests could not be confirmed with government officials in the Romanian capital.

Hamburg Radio Report

LD011838Y Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] According to reports from the Austrian capital, Vienna, 12 high-ranking officers from the security service are said to have been demoted in Bucharest following the escape of the Romanian intelligence agent Pacepa to the West. The officers have to face an inquiry. The information from Vienna also points out that Romanian Defense Minister Col Gen Ion Coman has not been seen in public since the end of July.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AUG11715Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 1 Sep 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The Executive Political Committee discussed and approved a report on completing the construction of and on the efficiency of investments in the Iron Gates hydroelectric navigation complex. It assessed that the 1,050 megawatts of power installed for the Romanian side, the 5.75 billion kilowatt hour average annual production for the 1972-1977 period, the important power available for peak consumption periods, the reduced cost of the energy produced and the short recovery term for investments make this great hydroelectric complex one of the most efficient in our country and one of the most efficient of similar works in the world.

At the same time, investments in the Iron Gates project increased the socioeconomic development of the area where the hydroelectric station is located. The Executive Political Committee assesses that through the construction of this great hydroelectric and navigation complex, conditions were also created for expanding Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation in increasingly utilizing the Danube's potential.

The Iron Gates II hydroelectric complex is now being built; a complex which will make an important contribution to developing economic cooperation between the two countries, optimally using the hydroenergy potential in our common sector of the Danube, meeting energy requirements and insuring the economic development of adjacent regions. The Executive Political Committee endorsed the report on completing the construction of the Iron Gates hydroelectric and navigation complex; a project concluded in Belgrade.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee discussed and approved a report identifying and cataloging assets of particular value. By applying the provisions of the law on protecting the national cultural heritage and implementing the measures established in this respect by the party-state leadership, the central state commission for the national cultural heritage and other state bodies responsible for implementing legal provisions in this field have acted to identify and take stock of cultural and artistic assets at home and abroad; assets that belong to all our people.

The Executive Political Committee approved the proposals to accelerate the inventory and proper administration of these assets belonging to the national cultural heritage and recommended that new measures be taken to protect them and prevent any transfers abroad or deterioration of cultural assets by preserving them, by scientifically utilizing and introducing into public circulation all assets making up this valuable material and intellectual wealth of our socialist nation.

The Executive Political Committee approved the directives concerning Romania's participation in the proceedings of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly beginning in September 1978, as well as the proposals to be advanced by our country on this occasion. The entire activity of the Romanian delegation to this session will be devoted to promoting the theses and guidelines on international relations included in the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and the party national conference, in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches and in our party-state documents, as well as the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force and each people's right to independently decide its own destiny without any outside interference.

The delegation will present Romania's position on finding just and equitable solutions to the complex problems currently facing mankind as well as the problems discussed by the United Nations and will militate to increase the role and contribution of the United Nations to solving current problems of the international life in the interest of all peoples.

The Executive Political Committee also solved current issues on party-state activity.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on CCP Central Committee Chairman and Premier of the PRC State Council Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's official friendly visit to our country from 16-21 August. The Executive Political Committee fully approved and highly assessed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's activity carried out in accordance with the overall political line of our party and state, under the guidelines of the 11th RCP Congress and the party national conference and with the key interests of the cause of socialism, social progress, peace and cooperation among peoples.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out the particular importance of this visit; the first summit level visit of the PRC party-state leadership to Romania, which was a great success and marks a truly historic point in continuously developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

The visit is part and parcel of Romania's consistent policy of developing friendship, cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, overcoming divergencies among them, normalizing relations and strengthening their unity and solidarity.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the profound satisfaction with the fruitful results of this visit and this new meeting, the second one this year, between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng. This visit proceeded through the joint desire to insure a more concrete basis and to confer increasingly more comprehensive dimensions and ever richer content to the good Romanian-Chinese ties based on mutual trust, esteem and respect, equality and comradely assistance. The determination of the two sides to expand and deepen the cooperation between our parties and countries was clearly expressed in the new understandings reached by the two party-state leaders and in the cooperation documents signed in Bucharest. In this respect the Executive Political Committee emphasized the importance of conventions and protocols concluded during Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania and of the agreement on setting up the joint Romanian-Chinese governmental commission for economic and technological cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the conviction that, in the spirit of the important decisions established during the summit dialog in Peking and Bucharest, the two sides will intensify and diversify economic cooperation, production sharing and cooperation on third markets, in the main branches of contemporary science and technology and in education, art and culture. It also praised the prospects for expanding state contacts between mass and public organizations, parliaments and other institutions in the two countries, and the exchanges of experience in socialist construction between Romania and People's China. The Executive Political Committee stressed that a decisive role in developing and strengthening comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples devolves on the RCP and the CCP, the leading political forces of the two nations, between which relations of close and lasting friendship and solidarity have been established and are increasingly developing.

The Executive Political Committee particularly assessed the importance of the exchange of views between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng on the evolution of the international situation and on the complex problems facing mankind. The Executive Political Committee expressed full satisfaction with the agreement of the two parties and states to cooperate increasingly more actively at the world level, in the service of the cause of peace and social progress; to firmly militate to eliminate the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, all forms of domination and the racist and apartheid policy; and to contribute to the elimination of underdevelopment, to establish a new international economic order, to achieve disarmament, to observe national independence and sovereignty, to respect the freedom and independent socioeconomic development of all nations and to build a better and more just world.

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ROMANIA

The Executive Political Committee addressed that the Bucharest Romanian-Chinese summit dialog, which will give new and strong impetus to comprehensive friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries, fully accords with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples and with the overall cause of strengthening the force of socialism in the world and of international peace and cooperation.

Unanimously approving the understandings and conclusions reached during the visit and new meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, the Executive Political Committee established appropriate measures to insure their implementation and to intensively develop Romanian-PRC economic and other cooperation, the relations between the RCP and the CCP and the comprehensive cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES POPE JOHN PAUL I

AU031923Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 3 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/9/1978--Daily SCINTEIA of Sunday prints the congratulatory telegram addressed by the Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu to Pope John Paul I, which reads:

On your election and investiture to the high office of head of the Catholic Church and sovereign of the State of the Vatican, I take great pleasure in addressing to you my sincere congratulations.

SHAH OF IRAN TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 11-14 SEP

AU051008Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1002 GMT 5 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1978--In the spirit of the friendly relations between Romania and Iran, their imperial majesties, Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr and Empress Farah of Iran will pay an official visit to Romania over September 11-14, 1978 at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

This is the fourth official visit the shahanshah of Iran pays to Romania. The head of the Iranian state visited Romania in 1966, 1970 and in 1973.

President Ceausescu paid official visits to Iran in 1969, 1971 and in 1975. He also paid short visits in January 1973, after having concluded his official visit to Pakistan, in May 1978, en route to the People's Republic of China.

ROMANIAN-U.S. COLLOQUIUM ON HISTORY HELD

AU012032Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 1 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1978-- The third Romanian-American colloquium of history, devoted to the 60th foundation anniversary of the Romanian unitary national state, takes place in Sibiu. This important reunion, which adds to those of Colorado (U.S.) and Suceava (Romania), is attended, as part of the cultural scientific exchanges between the two countries, by reputed Romanian and American historians.

Experts of the two countries deliver papers during the colloquium on the Romanian people's fight for the formation of the national unitary state, the coinhabiting nationalities and the union, the settlement of the national question in Socialist Romania, American economic relations with Romania after 1918, the international recognition of the Romanian people's right to state unity, for the creation of the unitary national Romanian state, etc.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TITO'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Sends Condolences on Orescanin's Death

AU012046Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent his condolences to Comrade Sonja Orescanin, wife of the deceased General Orescanin.

"I have been deeply moved by the news of the death of your husband, Comrade Bogdan Orescanin. I highly valued General Orescanin as a hero of our national liberation war, prominent military leader, diplomat and sociopolitical worker. I send to you and to members of your family expressions of my sincere condolence on this irreplaceable loss," President Tito's telegram concludes.

Congratulates Vietnam

LD011452Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito has sent a telegram of congratulations to Vietnamese President Ton Duc Thang on the occasion of Vietnam's national holiday.

In his telegram, Tito expresses his conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the two non-aligned countries will further develop and strengthen to the common benefit of the further affirmation of the non-aligned policy and peace in the world.

Greets Bulgaria's Zhivkov

LD041548Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, has sent Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the following telegram: "On the occasion of your birthday, I send you sincere felicitations and wishes for personal happiness and good health and for the prosperity of the people of the neighboring Bulgarian People's Republic."

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD042033Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--An SFRY state and party delegation led by Ovijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Presidium, left for Pyongyang today for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation comprises Dusan Gragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Tode Vardziski, SFRY ambassador to the DPRK; and other personalities. A delegation of the TANJUG news agency led by Director General Pero Ivacic left for Pyongyang aboard the same aircraft. The delegation will have talks with the representatives of the Korean Central News Agency (KNCA) and sign an agreement on cooperation between the two agencies.

STAMBOLIC MEETS WITH KENYAN ACTING PRESIDENT

LD041405Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Nairobi, September 4, (TANJUG)--The acting president of Kenya, Daniel Arap Moi, met today with Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic who, as President Tito's special envoy, attended the funeral of the late Kenyan president, Jomo Kenyatta.

During a long talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Moi and Stambolic discussed the development of Kenyan-Yugoslav cooperation, especially political and economic. Also discussed was the cooperation of the two countries within the non-aligned movement. Both sides stressed that bilateral cooperation is successfully developing, and the need was emphasized to extend and advance especially economic cooperation with new forms.

Arap Moi also spoke in high esteem of the role of President Tito and Yugoslavia in the non-aligned movement and stressed that Kenya will continue to follow "a firm non-aligned course in international affairs".

HODZA PRESENTS AWARD TO OUTGOING SUDANESE ENVOY

LD011741Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 1, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has decorated Sudanese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Salah Ahmad with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with a Sash in recognition of Ambassador Salah Ahmad's services in developing and strengthening peaceful cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Sudan. Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Fadil Hodza presented the order to Ambassador Salah Ahmad during his today's farewell visit.

VICE PRESIDENT HODZA FALLS ILL, REQUIRES BEDREST

AU041525Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The SFRY Presidency has announced that Fadil Hodza, vice president of the Presidency, is suffering from an acute case of (?lumbago). According to medical opinion, Hodza's present condition calls, in addition to treatment, for several days rest in bed.

FORTHCOMING CAMP DAVID TALKS ON MIDDLE EAST BERATED

LD041704Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 4 (by TANJUG editor Milenko Babic)--The forthcoming, tripartite meeting at Camp David is a quite dramatic attempt, stage-directed by the United States, alone to salvage the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue, a dialogue inaugurated less than a year ago with As-Sadat's spectacular trip to Jerusalem.

The chief objective--a comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis--remains unattainable so the three Camp David partners will only be trying to salvage what can be salvaged, if anything.

It is difficult even to speculate on whether the three partners in the Camp David talks, or any one of them, are preparing any "surprises." This is generally believed hardly likely. The question, then, is: How does the United States hope to achieve anything and revive the dialogue? Speculations in answer to this question abound.

Figuring as one of the possible "booster shots" is the acceptance by Israel, as a guarantee of its security, of a United States military presence. This might enable the resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue and, at best possibly even the inclusion in it of another partner (Jordan being referred to as a possibility). This could not, however, lead to a comprehensive settlement since the direct United States military presence is a "most rewarding" target of attack for the other interested parties not included in the latest peace process.

What is clear, in any case, is that the other side, including the Soviet element, is looking with suspicion and even hostility to the Camp David meeting. This must certainly be borne in mind by the Camp David summit participants, especially As-Sadat.

'NERVOUS, SHARP' BLOC REACTION TO HUA'S VISIT NOTED

AU012100Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Kresimir Fijacko commentary: "Significant and--Normal"]

[Text] It is no meaningless diplomatic utterance to say that the talks held during the visit paid by the Chinese state and party delegation to our country were conducted in a spirit of openness and cordiality, taking place in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect. It is also no meaningless compliment when both sides call Tito's visit to China and Hua Kuo-feng's visit to our country historic. For it is really something of great significance and, at the same time, something normal, or something that should be normal, but which is unfortunately rarely normal in the contemporary world, that has recently taken place in the rapid development of the Yugoslav-Chinese relations which, as is known, were frozen for a long time, especially on the party level.

This was a meeting of two revolutions, which are similar in origin, and a meeting of two interlocutors who are each sincerely interested in the other's experiences in following "the original roads of solving the complex tasks of socialist construction" (Tito). This was a dialogue between two interlocutors who did not try to impose their opinions, views and attitudes upon one another, and a meeting of two countries which are completely independent and equal in their mutual relations and which are not enslaved by any prejudices.

If normalization of the LCY's relations with the CCP has been a matter of continuity and a consistency of policy (because even during the period of the largest gaps between the two parties, Yugoslavia adopted an open approach to the Chinese revolution and its movements), the CCP demonstrates a new attitude by its cooperation with the LCY: It accepts, in practice, the pluralism of policies of national parties and their independence and autonomy. It accepts cooperation regardless of the differences in views.

There certainly are differences, but these are differences which both sides understand as reality, differences which are tolerated and which therefore are not an obstacle to the normalization and advancement of Yugoslav-Chinese relations. "Some of them, perhaps, are also the result of insufficient mutual acquaintance," Tito said, discussing these differences at the conclusion of his talks with Hua. Thus, of essential importance is the agreement of both sides that these differences do not and need not hinder an all-comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries and parties.

The normalization of relations between the LCY and the CCP also has a wider significance, and the rapid progress in this normalization is a new and significant phenomenon in the international workers movement. Or, as has been stated at some point: The two revolutions are moving closer to one another in the right way and at the right time, which can harm no one, but which does benefit socialism.

However, there are some who do not think in this way. For them, the normalization of Yugoslav-Chinese relations represents "the formation of an anti-Soviet alliance" (Radio Sofia) and their reaction to Hua's visits to Romania and Yugoslavia has been very nervous and sharp. The bloc conditioned deliberations, both in the East and the West, where deliberations and actions are uniform and where independent moves and behaviors are equal to heresy, even go so far as to view the normalization of relations between two independent and equal countries, China and Yugoslavia, through the prism of the relations of each of them with third countries.

For example, in the West there have been articles discussing Hua's visits to Romania and Yugoslavia as "a Chinese encirclement of the USSR;" the Soviet newspapers have reacted in a similar manner (PRAVDA discusses Chinese foreign policy under the heading "Where Do They Aim and What Do They Want?"). A special surprise has been provided, for instance, by the TASS agency, which is making comments at Yugoslavia's expense by use of quotations from individual foreign newspapers and correspondents, especially the Western ones (!) instead of taking into consideration the statements and views of the most responsible Yugoslav personalities on SFRY policy.

Yugoslavia has never allowed, nor will it ever allow, disputes between individual countries, such as the Soviet-Chinese dispute, to burden its own relations with the countries concerned. Yugoslavia develops its relations and friendly cooperation with all countries on the basis of universal principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs of others, mutual respect and mutual benefits--but never at the expense of third countries.

SUNDIC CALLS PRC-SFRY RELATIONS AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS

LD021626Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Once again we are devoting our foreign affairs commentary to the Tito-Hua Kuo-feng talks, and to how they reflect trends in the contemporary world. Here is Milika Sundic:

It is almost impossible to say everything at once about such an exceptional and important event as the meeting between President Tito and Hua Kuo-feng without leaving something out for further consideration. The assessment that the visit was completely successful, representing a significant step in development of very good and friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia and the LCY and CCP, of course, remains unchanged. It might only be added that the fruits of cooperation on an equal basis, with no conditions placed upon it, between two socialist countries can only be fully manifested in the days which lie ahead, when the appropriate organs of the two countries have carried out everything agreed upon by the party-delegations led by Comrades Tito and Hua Kuo-feng.

As regards trends and relations in the world and in the communist and workers movement, the Tito-Hua Kuo-feng talks marked a new chapter in the history of international relations. The subject in question is China's first great entry on the world stage, through the broadest gates, and for the broadest dialogs on all questions and problems occupying the attention of all countries of the world.

Of course, Yugoslavia was China's most suitable partner for the new long march and President Tito the best person with whom to talk, the one with the best insight into all international developments from the end of World War II until now. Peking's opening toward such a Yugoslavia is the most reliable barometer of where contemporary China is going. As a great country with an enormous human potential, China is able to give the world just as much as the world is prepared to offer it. Above all, China needs lasting and stable peace, and is ready to struggle for peace without pretending that, as a great country, it is behaving like a superpower.

With the change in its internal circumstances, China did not need much time to realize a dialog with Yugoslavia and to establish relations of friendship and trust with it. Indeed, this was the only way that it was possible for Tito and Hua Kuo-feng to meet twice within the space of 1 year. By these meetings they achieved both personal friendship and the friendship of the two socialist countries. The revolutionary past of both Yugoslavia and China was the firm foundation on which the historic turning-point in Yugoslav-Chinese relations could rest.

Yugoslav-Chinese relations could be a lesson for anyone, demonstrating that two countries, with consistent application of the principles of equality and independence and with respect for the specific features of their roads in constructing socialism, can cooperate successfully and be sincere friends, and this fact need bother no one who respects the principles of such cooperation.

The objective international public assessed the dialog between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng in this way, while the smaller part (of the world public), which did not, merely reminds us of the well-known truth that those who think more slowly are not capable of keeping pace with the times in which the world (is moving) today. With this kind of (poor) behavior they have done the greatest harm to themselves.

From the war to the present day, there have been innumerable attempts to isolate Yugoslavia from the rest of the world. The result of such endeavors has been more than abortive, for no one has succeeded or will succeed in ejecting Yugoslavia from the orbit of world politics. Yugoslavia has many friends in the world precisely because it has never traded in principles or tied its fate to the cart of someone else's politics. The friendship [words indistinct] which has been even further strengthened in the last few days, has every chance of being lasting and stable, for both Yugoslavia and China desire it equally and are equally prepared to nurture it.

CCP'S MATERIAL INCENTIVES PROGRAM CONSIDERED

LD041320Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1139 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking, September 4, (TANJUG)--The Communist Party of China Central Committee adopted a decision enabling enterprises to share in income realized in excess of plan targets. JEN-MIN JIH-PAO reports on this emphasizing that this is one of the measures for accelerating economic development of the "30-point decision" recently adopted by the Central Committee and already being applied.

This is one of the revolutionary, for China, measures designed to provide material incentives to working collectives for more rational production. The part of income which will remain at enterprises' free disposal will be utilized to increase the standard of living and personal income of workers, improve working conditions and etc. Leaving a part of income with enterprises should encourage their greater concern for production results and determining factors reducing costs, bettering quality etc. According to JEN-MIN JIH-PAO the present level of management in Chinese industry is outdated, technological progress is slow, production levels insufficient, costs high and quality low, and resources are being wasted.

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